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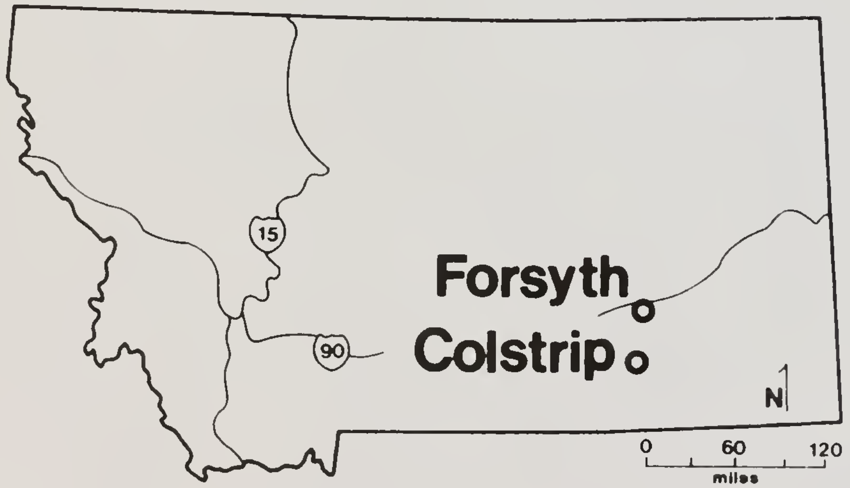
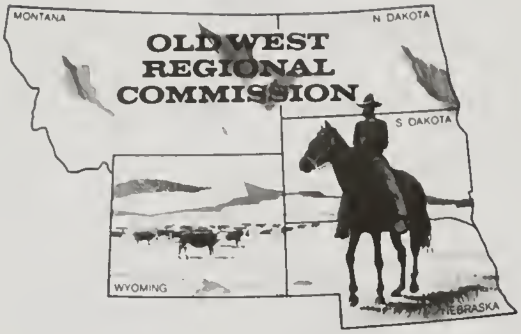


MONTANA

A STUDY PREPARED FOR THE
OLD WEST REGIONAL COMMISSION
BY
MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC
DECEMBER 1975



The Old West Region Commission is a Federal-State partnership designed to solve regional economic problems and stimulate orderly economic growth in the states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming. Established in 1972 under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, it is one of seven identical Commissions throughout the country engaged in formulating and carrying out coordinated action plans for regional economic development.

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MOUNTAIN WEST
RESEARCH INCORPORATED

January 20, 1976

Ms. Jeannette Studer
Old West Regional Commission
The Fratt Building
Suite 306A
Billings, Montana 59101

Dear Ms. Studer:

Enclosed is the Community Report for Colstrip and Forsyth, Montana. They are two of the currently affected communities included in the study to help us learn something of the effects which large-scale construction projects have on small communities. The findings of the Project Survey, which was conducted at the Colstrip power plant, along with the findings of the Household Survey, conducted in both Colstrip and Forsyth, are presented in this document. The Household Survey findings for both towns are included here because both towns were affected by the construction of the Colstrip electrical generating plant, and it was assumed that anyone interested in data for one town would be interested in those for the other.

Mountain West is particularly appreciative of the cooperative spirit with which community leaders and the citizens of both Colstrip and Forsyth worked with our field researchers. We hope that the enclosed information will be useful to a broad range of researchers and concerned citizens. If we can be of further help in explaining our procedures or results, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

MOUNTAIN WEST RESEARCH, INC.

Dwayne H Jelinek

Dwayne H. Jelinek
President

DHJ:st

Encl.

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THE CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE STUDY

The CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE was conducted for the Old West Regional Commission to study the socio-economic consequences of the construction of large energy-related facilities. The emphasis of the study was on the collection of primary data, and three distinct efforts were required.

- A **Household Survey** was conducted which consisted of door-to-door interviews with 1432 households in nine western communities which have been affected, are being affected, or will be affected by large energy-related construction projects. The purpose of the household survey was to determine household and labor force characteristics, commuting patterns, residential preferences, social integration, household expenditures, satisfaction with community services, and attitudes of residents about both the projects and their community. Respondents to the household survey included residents who lived in the community prior to the construction project(s) and, in the case of currently affected communities, newcomer construction workers and other newcomers. For the post-impact communities, a sample of all residents was interviewed.
- A **Project Survey** was undertaken which consisted of distributing and collecting short self-administered questionnaires to construction workers at 14 major construction sites in eight western states. A total of 3168 responses was obtained which indicated workers' characteristics with respect to household composition, place of residence, previous residence, and occupation.
- A **Community Survey**, during which three social scientists lived for a time in three of the Household Survey communities, and conducted structured, in-depth interviews with households and less structured interviews with institutional representatives, was the third activity of the study. The purpose of this procedure was to determine some of the construction period impacts on the personal lives of community residents and on the communities' institutions, and also to observe both individual and institutional response to those impacts.

The results of the study are summarized in 10 documents.

I. **CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: FINAL REPORT**
Purpose: To provide a detailed account of the purpose, method, and results of the study. Emphasis is placed on generalizations supported by the data with special attention to the applicability of the results to the planning and impact assessment processes.

II. **CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: SUMMARY REPORT**
Purpose: To make the objectives and principal findings of the study easily accessible to the nontechnical reader.

III. **CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: COMMUNITY REPORTS**
   A. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming
   B. Forsyth and Colstrip, Montana
   C. Center, North Dakota
   D. Langdon, North Dakota
   E. Conrad, Montana
   F. Killdeer, North Dakota
   G. St. George, Utah

Purpose: To prepare seven distinct community reports containing descriptions of the Household Survey findings for individual communities and summaries of information from the Project Survey on projects relevant to each. Due to the proximity of Rock Springs to Green River and of Forsyth to Colstrip, the community reports for each of these pairs of communities were combined in single volumes under the assumption that anyone interested in one would be interested in the other.

IV. **CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA**
Purpose: To document the methodology, procedures, and results of the study so that the basic data can be used by other researchers. The entire data set is described in detail as are the procedures for obtaining the data on tape, punched cards, or hard copy.

Distribution of Publications:
The documents described above are available on request from:
Old West Regional Commission, 1730 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 426, Washington, D.C. 20006

Distribution of Data:
The procedures for the distribution of data are described in the USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Questions about these procedures may be directed to:

Ms. Jeannette Studer, Old West Regional Commission, Fratt Building, Suite 306A,
Billings, Montana 59101, (406) 245-6711, Ext. 6665, OR

Ms. Jan Barringer, Mountain West Research, Inc., 123 E. University Drive, Suite 219,
Tempe, Arizona 85281, (602) 968-7991.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 1970, Colstrip, Montana was a community of about 200 persons[1], most of whom were coal miners working for Western Energy Company. In fact, at the time of this report, the town of Colstrip is owned by Western Energy; all of the housing within the town is built by the company and rented to community residents.

In 1972, construction of units 1 and 2 of the Colstrip electrical generating plant began. By 1975, the population of the town was estimated at around 3000 people. Clearly, Colstrip has had the most severe impact in terms of population growth of any of the communities included in this study. It was also the most isolated study community. It is 35 miles down a two lane road from Interstate 94, and 38 miles from the nearest town of any size--Forsyth, with a population of 3000. The drives to Billings and to Miles City, the area's trade and service centers, are over 2 hours.

Services in the town, especially commercial and entertainment facilities, are severely limited. Obviously, the town has had much to do just to keep basic services at an acceptable level.

Colstrip was unique not only in its isolation, the severity of its growth, and its level of community services, it was also unique in that it was the only company town studied for the CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE. The findings of the Household Survey discussed here indicated that the residents of Colstrip, too, differ in several respects from the residents of other currently affected study communities.

Forsyth, as the town nearest to Colstrip, has felt some of the population impacts associated with the construction of Colstrip 1 and 2 and was also included in the Household Survey. Data collected in the two towns should provide some rough measures of the differences in effects felt by each community and some ideas about the effects of distance and size of community upon residential choices of construction workers. Forsyth was a town of about 2000 people and provided some community services in 1970 before construction of the plant began. It was, at that time, a more desirable place to live (by most standards) than Colstrip.

---

[1] This figure excludes the people (employees of Peabody Coal) living in a mobile home park within a mile of the town limits.

It was less isolated and provided some housing and shopping facilities, while Colstrip had almost no shopping, few community facilities, and no available housing. But Forsyth was 38 miles from the construction site, and so most newcomers chose to live in Colstrip. (Forsyth's population grew by 1000 persons at most.)

The Project Survey, which was conducted at the sites of major construction projects, took place at the Colstrip electrical generating plant. The data collected from construction workers at this site will be presented in the first section of this report. Household Survey results will be presented for both towns in the second section of this report; they will be described first for Colstrip and then for Forsyth.

II. PROJECT SURVEY

A. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

In order for the Project Survey researcher to conduct the survey at the Colstrip power plant, the Old West Regional Commission solicited the cooperation of Western Energy Company, Bechtel Power Corporation, the prime contractor, and Montana Power Company. The Bechtel Corporation assumed responsibility for distributing and collecting the questionnaires and returning them to the Project Survey researcher. However, between the time that approval for the Survey was sought and the time that the questionnaire was administered, the original questionnaire had been modified slightly following a pretest at sites in southwestern Wyoming. Inadvertently, the pretest questionnaire was administered at Colstrip instead of the revised questionnaire. Since changes in the questionnaire were mainly editorial, this oversight should not affect the comparability of the results with other Survey results. Copies of the pretest and the final questionnaires appear in the Appendix.

Colstrip was one of two projects for which the response rate was low, and the results for this project should be considered suspect. Communications in order to gain permission to survey Colstrip extended over a long period of time, and the questionnaires were ultimately distributed and collected without a member of the study team ever having been physically present at the site. Of the 748 questionnaires distributed to the Bechtel employees, Bechtel management reported that approximately 320 were returned; however, only 161 of these were forwarded to be used in the study because the others apparently contained no useful information. Since the questionnaires which were received appeared to have been properly completed, they were included for analysis. The response rate for Colstrip, then, was 21.5 percent.

B. SURVEY FINDINGS

At the Colstrip plant, 38.5 percent (62) of the respondents were local workers, during the summer of 1975. The determination of whether a worker was "local" or "nonlocal" was based entirely on his/her answer to question 3.a. on the Project Survey questionnaire. That question was, "Are you living in the same town you lived in before you started working on this job?" If the respondent answered "No" to that question, it was assumed that he/she moved to the area to work at the plant. In that case, he/she is part of a nonlocal supply of workers attracted to the area by the plant construction. Those workers who answered "Yes" to the question, those who had not moved, are considered local workers.

Local workers at Colstrip commuted from as far as 85 miles away (within Montana), and some gave present addresses in nonadjacent states. A substantial proportion (42.4 percent) of the nonlocal respondents to the Project Survey at Colstrip named other Montana towns as their previous residences. Only 8.3 percent said that their previous residences were in states adjacent to Montana, and 49.4 percent of the workers had come to Colstrip from nonadjacent states.

Table 1 shows the present addresses of local and nonlocal workers. The numbers in parentheses are the approximate distances in miles from Colstrip.

As the table demonstrates, the great majority of nonlocal workers lived in Cosltrip or Forsyth.

Local workers tended to dominate the foreman and laborer occupation groups. Table 2 presents local/nonlocal status of workers by occupation.

TABLE 1

PRESENT ADDRESS OF LOCAL AND NONLOCAL WORKERS COLSTRIP

Town		Percentage of Local Workers	Percentage of Nonlocal Workers
Colstrip	(0)	11.8	63.5
Forsyth	(38)	17.6	25.9
Miles City	(83)	17.6	3.5
Hysham	(53)	2.9	1.2
Hardin	(60)	2.9	1.2
Lame Deer	(22)	11.8	---
Crow Agency	(66)	2.9	---
Rosebud	(51)	2.9	1.2
Broadus	(85)	5.9	---
Birney	(45)	2.9	---
Outside Montana		20.5	3.5
TOTAL[a]		100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

TABLE 2

OCCUPATIONS OF LOCAL, NONLOCAL WORKERS COLSTRIP

	Percentage of Occupation Group		
Occupation	Local Workers	Nonlocal Workers	Total
Superintendent	---	100.0	100.0
Foreman	50.0	50.0	100.0
Cement Finisher	---	100.0	100.0
Pipefitter	31.4	68.6	100.0
Electrician	30.0	70.0	100.0
Welder	40.0	60.0	100.0
Laborer	64.5	35.5	100.0

There were no significant differences between local and nonlocal workers with respect to marital status characteristics. Table 3 shows marital status for local and nonlocal workers at the Colstrip power plant.

TABLE 3

MARITAL STATUS OF WORKERS COLSTRIP

	Percentage of Workers	
Marital Status	Local	Nonlocal
Married	66.1	66.0
Single	27.4	23.7
Widowed or Separated	6.5	10.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Over 34 percent of the nonlocal workers said that they had no families.[2] Of those nonlocal workers having families, 62.5 percent indicated that their families were living with them.

For every 100 nonlocal workers, then, (using marital status and family characteristics data obtained for workers at Colstrip) one can expect the breakdown with respect to workers and their families shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE POPULATION INFLUX PER 100 NONLOCAL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS COLSTRIP

Population Category	Number of Persons
Workers single, widowed, or divorced	34.0
Married workers with families absent	24.7
Married workers with families present	41.2
Family members present	136.0
TOTAL Population Influx per 100 Nonlocal Workers	235.9

---

[2] For the purposes of this report, a family is composed of the respondent, spouses, and children of the respondent. All families included at least one other person besides the respondent.

III. HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

A. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES: COLSTRIP

The Household Survey was conducted with 148 households in Colstrip. There were about 1000 households in the town, so a 14.8 percent sample of households participated in the survey. Colstrip was a "currently affected" community, so two phase sampling was used there. The first phase consisted of dividing the town into 112 contiguous clusters of about 10 households each and conducting an interview with one household from each cluster. This was done in order to determine in what proportions long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers actually existed in Colstrip. It was found that 13.4 percent of the residents were long time residents, 80.4 percent were newcomer construction workers, and 6.3 percent were other newcomers.

Using these data to revise the estimates of the proportions in which the three groups actually existed in the community, sample quotas for the three groups were established, and the second phase begun. The town was divided into clusters of two households each, and an interview attempted at one household in each cluster. As quotas were filled, potential respondents were screened according to length of residence and occupation in order to interview the appropriate number of respondents for each group. In this way, then, 148 interviews were completed: 41 with long time resident households, 85 with newcomer construction worker households, and 22 with other newcomer households. Those who had moved to Colstrip within the 3 years previous to July, 1975, were considered newcomers. The distinction between "construction worker" and "other" newcomer households was made on the basis of the household head's occupation. A copy of the Household Survey interview form appears in the Appendix.

The sampling plan and results, field procedures, data handling and analysis, and the Household Survey questionnaire are explained in greater detail in CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA. Also included in that document are procedures for obtaining the entire data set.

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF COLSTRIP, MONTANA

1. Family Size and Marital Status

Average family size for Colstrip was larger than for Montana or for the United States, with long time resident families significantly larger than newcomer families. Table 5 compares family sizes for Colstrip, Montana, and the United States.

As Table 5 indicates, all groups in Colstrip had large families, and this has implications for housing demand and for demands on community facilities and services in communities affected by energy development. Newcomers who bring their families (and fairly large ones) to these communities will make substantial demands on the entire range of community services.

TABLE 5

FAMILY SIZE COMPARISONS
COLSTRIP, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES[a]

Place		Average Number of Persons per Family
Colstrip:	Total Population	3.73[b]
	Long Time Residents	4.06
	Newcomer Construction Workers	3.68
	Other Newcomers	3.66
Montana		3.62
United States		3.57[c]

---

[a] For the purposes of this report, a family is composed of a head of household and other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Spouses and children were the only relatives of the head included in the Colstrip figures, but the state and U.S. figures include all relatives. All families included at least two persons.

[b] The average family size shown for the total population is a weighted average, based on the actual proportions of the total population formed by the three subpopulations, found in the Phase I sampling procedure. Averages shown for total respondents would be misleading since certain groups (long time residents and other newcomers) were overrepresented in the total sample in order to have enough responses for each group upon which to base analysis.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-1628.

Fifty-one percent of all the households interviewed in Colstrip included sons or daughters of the head. Using the family characteristics data obtained in the Household Survey, one could expect the following numbers of children in each age group (for long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers) for every 100 families in Colstrip.

TABLE 6

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN VARIOUS
AGE CATEGORIES (FOR EACH 100 FAMILIES)
COLSTRIP, MONTANA

Age Category	Average Number of Children			
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[a]
Under 5	49	48	50	48
5-11	71	70	60	70
12-14	40	27	10	28
15-17	23	11	10	13
18-19	11	5	10	6
20-24	6	5	0	5
25 or over	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	200	168	140	172

---

[a] Figures for the total population are weighted, based on the actual proportions of the total population formed by the three subpopulations found in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

As Table 6 shows, there was an average of 172 children included in every 100 families in Colstrip, or 1.7 children per family for the total population. For long time residents in Colstrip, 200 children per 100 families (2 children per family) would be expected; for newcomer construction workers, 168 children in each 100 families (1.7 children per family) would be expected; and for other newcomers, 140 children per 100 families (1.4 children per family) would be expected.

Nearly 60 percent of the other newcomer households were one person households, 33 percent of the newcomer construction workers lived in one person households, and only 8.3 percent of the long time resident households were composed of one person. Colstrip's population had a much higher frequency of one person households than does the United States--31 percent for Colstrip's total population compared with 19 percent for the United States.[3] Table 7 shows the distribution of households in Colstrip and the United States by size of household. Newcomers to Colstrip tended to live in smaller households than average for the U.S. population.

TABLE 7

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD
COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Size of Household	Percentage of Households				
	Colstrip				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[b]	
One person	8.3	32.9	59.1	31.3	19.1
Two persons	22.2	23.5	4.5	22.2	30.8
Three persons	19.4	16.5	13.6	16.7	17.1
Four persons	11.1	9.4	13.6	9.9	15.6
Five persons	13.9	5.9	9.1	7.2	9.3
Six persons	13.9	5.9	---	6.6	4.4
Seven or more persons	11.1	5.9	---	6.2	3.8
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for Total Population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I of this sampling procedure.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 8.

Most household heads were married. The only group reporting less than 50 percent married household heads was the other newcomer group. Table 8 compares marital status characteristics for long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers.

TABLE 8

MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
COLSTRIP RESIDENTS

Marital Status	Percentage of Household Heads		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Now married	94.4	65.9	45.5
Widowed or Divorced	---	14.1	13.6
Never Married	5.6	20.0	40.9
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Colstrip differed from other study communities in that it had a larger proportion of single, widowed, or divorced people living there. Part of this may be explained by the fact that the power plant is just outside the town limits, and a large trailer park, including bachelors' quarters, is located across the road from the power plant. There are frequently mobile home parks with bachelors' quarters at power plant sites. However, in other currently affected communities, the projects were far enough from town that on-site quarters were not included in the Household Survey. When bachelor quarters existed within or very near communities, as they did in Rock Springs and Colstrip, they were included in the Household Survey. In fact, bachelor quarters made up 14 percent of all households in Colstrip--certainly the largest proportion for any of the study communities. This phenomenon explains the high incidence of single, widowed, or divorced respondents.

This is confirmed by the fact that the nonlocal workers identified in the Project Survey have marital status characteristics (35.5 percent single, divorced, or widowed) similar to the Household Survey newcomer construction workers discussed above (34.1 percent single, divorced, or widowed).

2. Age

Colstrip's population was quite young by comparison with the populations of the state and the United States. Table 9 contrasts median ages for Colstrip, Montana, and the United States.

TABLE 9

MEDIAN AGE COMPARISONS COLSTRIP, MONTANA, AND U.S. POPULATIONS

Group		Median Age
Colstrip:	Long Time Residents	19.81
	Newcomer Construction Workers	22.93
	Other Newcomers	24.67
Montana		27.10[a]
United States:	Total Population	28.10[a]
	Rural Population	27.90[a]

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[a] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-310.

Colstrip was the only currently affected study community where the long time resident group had a lower median age than the newcomer groups. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that the long time residents lived in larger households with more children because, as Table 10 illustrates, there was a larger proportion of long time resident household heads in the older age categories than of either newcomer group.

TABLE 10

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Categories	Percentage of Household Heads				
	Colstrip				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[b]	
14-24	8.3	24.7	22.7	22.4	8.4
25-34	27.8	30.6	54.5	30.4	20.5
35-44	30.6	16.5	13.6	18.6	16.8
45-64	22.2	27.1	9.0	26.2	34.5
65 or over	11.1	1.2	---	2.7	19.9
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 2.

Table 11 shows age distribution of all household members interviewed in Colstrip, and again, the youth of the Colstrip population relative to the U.S. population is apparent.

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION
COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Categories	Percentage of Residents				
	Colstrip				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[b]	
Under 15	39.9	34.3	27.7	34.7	28.4
15-19	8.5	5.5	8.5	6.1	9.4
20-24	5.2	14.8	12.8	13.4	8.1
25-34	14.4	17.8	34.0	18.4	12.2
35-44	14.4	11.4	10.6	11.8	11.4
45-54	7.2	11.0	4.3	10.1	11.5
55-64	6.5	4.2	2.1	4.4	9.1
65 or over	3.9	0.8	--	1.2	9.9
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-263.

3. Education

In general, Colstrip's population had higher educational attainments than the population of the state or of the nation. Colstrip's population also had more formal education than the population of Forsyth (see the "Education" section in the Forsyth portion of this report). Educational attainment patterns in Colstrip resembled educational attainment patterns in the other currently affected study communities. Other newcomers had the most education, with twice as large a proportion of college graduates as any other group, while newcomer construction workers had lower educational attainments than any other group. See Tables 12 and 13 for comparisons among groups.

TABLE 12

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS COLSTRIP, MONTANA AND THE UNITED STATES[a]

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Residents				
	Colstrip			Montana[c]	United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers		
Less than High School Graduation	11.4	15.7	15.6	40.8	47.7
High School Graduate	57.1	47.9	28.1	34.0	31.1
Some College	12.9	18.6	28.1	14.1	10.6
College Graduate	14.3	9.3	12.5	6.9	6.1
Some Graduate School	---	1.4	12.5	4.1	4.6
Advanced Degree	1.4	---	3.1		
Vo-Tech School	2.9	7.1	---	---	---
TOTAL[b]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Educational attainments for household heads and spouses are included for Colstrip. Data for the United States and Montana were reported for persons 25 and over. Because of the method of data analysis for the household survey, it was not possible to present data for persons 25 and over only. Some household heads and spouses were under 25, but none listed his/her occupation as "student", and so all were assumed to have completed their educations. As a result of the procedure of including only household heads and spouses in this analysis, some household members over 25 (11 persons) were left out of the Colstrip data presented here.

[b] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 1-493, 1-494.

TABLE 13

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Household Heads			
	Colstrip			United States[b]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	
Less than High School Graduation	13.9	14.1	13.6	39.1
High School Graduate (4 years)	55.6	53.5	22.7	32.7
Some College	13.9	15.3	27.3	13.1
College Graduate	13.9	12.9	13.6	15.1
Some Graduate School	---	2.4	18.2	
Advanced Degree	---	---	4.5	
Vo-Tech School	2.8	11.8	---	---
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 7.

4. Occupation and Industry

None of the respondents to the Household Survey in Colstrip was unemployed, and only four respondents were retired. Of all the construction workers responding to the survey, 90.4 percent indicated that they worked on the construction of the Colstrip power plant, and the rest said they worked on the construction of other energy-related projects (i.e., coal mines). Table 14 compares occupations of newcomers and long time residents.

TABLE 14

OCCUPATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
COLSTRIP

Occupation Category	Percentage of Household Heads	
	Long Time Residents	All Newcomers[b]
Construction Employment	80.5	92.8
Professional, technical, kindred	5.6	5.5
Supervisory	22.2	4.4
Craftsmen and kindred	22.2	55.6
Operatives, except transport	19.4	10.9
Transport equipment operatives	---	1.1
Laborers	11.1	15.3
Nonconstruction Employment	19.4	7.2
Professional, technical, kindred	8.3	3.0
Sales	---	0.7
Clerical and kindred	---	0.3
Operatives, except transport	---	0.3
Laborers except farm	---	1.3
Farmers, farm foremen, laborers	---	0.3
Service, except private household	---	1.3
Retired	11.1	---
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for newcomers are weighted according to the actual proportions of that group formed by "newcomer construction workers" and "other newcomers," determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

Probably because Colstrip is still a company town whose economy is based exclusively on the production of energy, there is little difference in the occupation characteristics of long time residents and newcomers. A larger proportion of long time residents than newcomers had supervisory construction jobs, and there were more craftsmen among newcomers than among long time residents, but there were no other significant differences.

The industries in which Colstrip's household heads were employed are shown in Table 15. The low employment shown for the mining industry may be misleading. In fact, all of those employed in the "other energy-related construction' category were employed in the construction of mines. There is little doubt, however, that the primary industry in Colstrip at the time of this report is construction.

TABLE 15

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS COLSTRIP, MONTANA[a]

Industry	Percentage of Employed Household Heads	
	Long Time Residents	Newcomers[c]
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	---	1.4
Mining	---	0.7
Construction: Colstrip plant	65.6	89.8
Other energy related	25.0	3.3
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	---	1.4
Retail trade	---	0.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	---	0.7
Personal Services	---	0.4
Professional, Educational Services	9.4	1.7
TOTAL[b]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Retired persons were not included for this analysis.

[b] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[c] Figures for newcomers are weighted according to the actual proportions of that group formed by "newcomer construction workers" and "other newcomers", determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

Of the 114 construction workers interviewed for the household survey, 60.5 percent indicated that they were in the same job category as in their previous jobs; 13 percent switched occupations but stayed in the construction industry; and the remainder (26.5 percent) had jobs in other industries, several stayed in the same job classification (e.g., craftsmen, foremen, and kindred) but changed industries. The most frequently mentioned previous occupation was "student" (one-third of all those switching to the construction industry). Another 11 percent listed farm work as their previous occupation. There was no more job switching in Colstrip than in any other currently affected community. Not surprisingly, it appears that in all of these communities, most construction workers were imported for the project. In Colstrip there was perhaps more opportunity for long time residents to get construction jobs than in other study communities--66 percent of the long time residents indicated that they were working on the construction of the power plant.

When asked why the household heads switched jobs, most respondents (93.8 percent) gave job-related responses. Most frequently given were "job with better pay" (20.4 percent), "previous job terminated" (19.7 percent), and "job transfer" (16.3 percent). Most frequent among non-job-related reasons was "desire to live in area" (1.4 percent).

Labor force participation by secondary workers in Colstrip followed the same pattern as in all other currently affected communities. Long time resident and other newcomer spouses had jobs outside the home significantly more frequently than did newcomer construction worker spouses. For long time residents, 23.5 percent of the spouses worked outside the home, and 2.7 percent of these households included other workers. Twenty percent of other newcomer spouses worked, but none of these households had other workers. Only 5.4 percent of newcomer construction worker spouses had jobs and 2.4 percent of these households had other workers. Since this characteristic has appeared in the data for all currently affected study communities, it is safe to generalize that construction worker households rarely include secondary workers. This has also proven to be the most transient group, and it may be that household members other than the head are discouraged from having jobs because this might inhibit the more transient life style which many of these households have established.

Tables 16 and 17 show the occupations and industries in which the working spouses in Colstrip were employed.

TABLE 16

OCCUPATIONS OF SPOUSES COLSTRIP, MONTANA

Occupation	Percentage of Working Spouses	
	Long Time Residents	All Newcomers
Professional, Technical	12.5	40.0
Managerial	12.5	40.0
Craftsmen	12.5	---
Sales	25.0	---
Service Workers	37.5	20.0
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

TABLE 17

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES COLSTRIP, MONTANA

Industry	Percentage of Working Spouses	
	Long Time Residents	All Newcomers
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	11.1	---
Energy-related Construction	11.1	---
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	---	25.0
Retail Trade	22.2	25.0
Personal Services	33.3	25.0
Health and Recreation	11.1	---
Professional and Educational Services	11.1	25.0
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

5. Income

Median household incomes for the population groups in Colstrip were generally higher than for the other currently affected study communities, with the exception of Rock Springs, Wyoming. All groups had median incomes higher than the median for the United States in 1973, which was $10,512. Median incomes for Colstrip and the United States are shown in Table 18. Income distribution comparisons are shown in Table 19.

TABLE 18

MEDIAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Group		Median Income
Colstrip:	Long Time Residents	$ 16,676
	Newcomer Construction Workers	17,623
	Other Newcomers	12,545
United States		10,512[a]

---

[a] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1.

Colstrip was the only currently affected study community where long time residents did not report the lowest median income of the three groups. The other newcomers group had by far the lowest median income, while the other two groups had comparable median incomes, with that of newcomer construction workers being slightly higher. Unlike the situation in other study communities, few long time residents were suffering economically as a result of the population boom. However, the other newcomers did not seem to be profiting much from the boom. Over 45 percent of the respondents in this group were in typically low paying occupations--clerical workers, laborers, farm workers, and service workers--and this may partially explain the low incomes shown for this group.

TABLE 19

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME COLSTRIP AND THE UNITED STATES

Income Category	Percentage of Households				
	Colstrip				United States[d]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total[c]	
Less than $4,000	2.7	---	9.0	0.9	17.5
$4,000-$5,999	2.7	---	4.5	0.6	10.4
$6,000-$7,999	---	1.2	9.1	1.5	9.9
$8,000-$9,999	13.5	1.2	13.6	3.6	9.7
$10,000-$11,999	8.1	9.4	13.6	9.5	9.7
$12,000-$14,999[a]	5.4	10.6	13.6	10.1	12.9
$15,000-$24,999[a]	54.0	63.5	31.7	60.3	22.1
$25,000 and over[a]	13.5	13.1	4.5	12.6	7.8
No response	---	1.2	---	1.0	---
TOTAL[b]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Income data for the Household Survey were collected for $2,000 intervals. These categories do not match published U.S. Census income categories exactly. The $12,000-$14,999 category is a census category which corresponds to the $12,000-$13,999 category in the Household Survey. The $15,000-$24,000 category is a census category which corresponds to five household survey categories including incomes between $14,000 and $23,999. The $25,000 and over category is a census category which corresponds to nine household survey categories including incomes of $24,000 and over.

[b] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[c] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I of the sampling procedures.

[d] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

Respondents to the Household Survey in Colstrip were asked about their household expenditures, how much they spent on various goods and services, and how much of their spending was done locally (within Colstrip). The ratio of total household expenditures and savings to gross income varied only slightly among the three groups: for longtime residents, the ratio was .74; for newcomer construction workers, it was .72; and for other newcomers, it was .68. The income unaccounted for by expenditures is composed of personal income taxes, social security taxes, other payroll deductions not included in expenditures, and any underestimation of expenditures by the respondent. The ratio of local to total expenditures (exclusive of savings) for the three groups was: .21 for long time residents, .21 for newcomer construction workers, and .19 for other newcomers. In other words, only one-fifth of Colstrip residents' household expenditures were made locally. This is the smallest proportion of local expenditures found for any study community. At the time of the Household Survey there were almost no commercial services provided in Colstrip. There was a general store with a gas pump, two or three small restaurants, and virtually no other commercial facilities. With the opening of the shopping center,which was still under construction at the time of the study, more local spending will occur. Table 20 shows average monthly expenditures by category for Colstrip residents.

C. TRANSIENCY OF NEWCOMERS

Nearly 46 percent of the newcomers to Colstrip came from other places in Montana, and another 9 percent came from states contiguous to Montana (Wyoming, North Dakota, and Idaho). The West Coast states and the South provided the next largest proportions of newcomers to Colstrip. A significant percentage (36.2 percent) of newcomers had lived for 6 years or longer at their previous places of residence, and 24 percent had lived there for 10 years or longer. This phenomenon has been observed for every currently affected study community. It is safe to infer that the energy-rich states are attracting workers from all other parts of the country where unemployment is high, and that for many of these workers, transiency has not been a way of life. Most newcomers (63.8 percent), however, had lived in their previous places of residence for 5 years or less, and 34 percent had lived there for fewer than 2 years.

Most newcomers (84.6 percent) mentioned job-related reasons for moving to Colstrip. Most frequently given reasons were "job opportunities" (37.8 percent) and "job with better pay" (17.1 percent).

TABLE 20

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY
COLSTRIP RESIDENTS

Expenditure Category	Long Time Residents		Newcomer Construction Workers		Other Newcomers	
	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures
Housing	$ 111.18	$ 111.18	$ 157.99	$ 157.99	$ 93.82	$ 93.82
Utilities	56.97	---[b]	42.68	---[b]	36.54	---[b]
Automobile Payments and Service	124.47	9.41	154.02	5.12	101.27	8.86
Insurance and Medical	66.77	0	39.70	0	30.00	0
Groceries	207.12	45.68	133.94	8.88	99.82	0
Amusements, Travel, and Other	257.39	13.53	302.82	16.58	200.82	8.18
TOTAL[a]	847.62	181.77	879.00	188.17	592.82	110.86

---

[a] Adding the means for the individual expenditure categories together will not always result in the totals shown. The totals shown are means calculated from ungrouped data and are therefore more accurate than means derived by adding the individual means.

[b] Utilities expenditures were assumed to be nonlocal.

All respondents were asked what their plans for staying in the area were. As in the other currently affected study communities, long time residents indicated that they planned to settle down in the area more frequently than any other group. However, unlike long time residents in other study communities, a majority of these residents indicated that they would stay as long as work was available. The group indicating most uncertainty was the other newcomers group. Table 21 shows differences in plans for staying among the three groups.

TABLE 21

PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA
COLSTRIP RESIDENTS

Plans	Percentage of Residents		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Settle down here	28.6	7.1	18.2
Leave immediately	---	7.1	---
Stay as long as work is available	54.3	63.5	22.7
Uncertain	8.6	14.1	36.4
Leave at retirement	5.7	8.2	18.2
Stay until transferred	2.9	---	4.5
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Of the three groups, newcomer construction workers appeared to be most transient: only 7 percent planned to settle in Colstrip, 77.6 percent indicated that their plans were contingent on work or were uncertain, and 7 percent planned to leave immediately. The other two groups showed higher proportions planning to settle down or to stay until retirement.

While it appears that the newcomers to Colstrip exhibited a pattern similar to newcomers in other study communities with regard to their transiency, the long time residents appeared to be somewhat different from those in the other study communities. Long time residents in Colstrip planned to settle down much less frequently than did long time residents in other communities and tended to make their plans contingent on work availability.

D. COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

All respondents to the Household Survey were asked where they met their best friends in the area. Respondents were asked to rank sources of social contact in terms of their importance. All three groups of respondents mentioned "work" more frequently than any other source of social contact. It can be determined from the top ranked sources of friends for each group that newcomer construction workers relied more heavily than any other group on work as a source of friends--54.2 percent of them ranked "work" first, while 50 percent of the other newcomers did so, and 34.4 percent of the long time residents did so. Long time residents ranked "church" and "school" first more frequently than did the other groups, and newcomer construction workers ranked "neighborhood" first more frequently than did the other groups. Other newcomers ranked "clubs" and "bars" first more frequently.

When the top three sources of social contact for each group are combined, a slightly different pattern emerges. Other newcomers exhibited similarities to long time residents in their degree of reliance on work and school, while they were more like newcomer construction workers in reliance on most other sources of social contacts. Residents in Colstrip relied less on church and more on bars for social contact than residents of any other study community. Table 22 illustrates.

Responses to the question about social contact appear, from data collected for this study, to vary more according to size of community than according to any other variable, including status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected. Responses to the question by Killdeer, N.D. respondents and Center, N.D. respondents resembled each other fairly closely, and these were the only two study communities with populations of less than 1000. Responses by residents of Conrad and Forsyth, Montana and Langdon, North Dakota also resembled each other closely, and these communities have small populations (ranging in size from 2700 people to 4000). Answers to this question by St. George residents and by Green River, Rock Springs, and Colstrip long time residents differed significantly from those in the smaller communities, one major difference being that respondents in the larger communities and in Colstrip relied more heavily on work for social contact than did residents of the smaller communities. It appears then, that status as pre-impact, post impact, or currently affected community influences the socializing patterns of residents less than does the size of the community.

TABLE 22

SOURCES OF SOCIAL CONTACT COLSTRIP RESIDENTS[a]

Sources	Percentage of Residents		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Work	71.9	85.9	77.3
Church	37.5	8.2	9.1
Bars	12.5	31.8	45.5
Clubs and Community Activities	34.4	15.3	22.7
Recreation	28.1	35.3	40.9
Relatives	15.6	16.5	4.5
Neighborhood	56.3	63.5	45.5
School	28.1	---	27.3
Other	21.9	31.8	27.3

---

[a] This table combines responses for the three most important sources of social contact, so percentages add to more than 100.0.

E. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES

Respondents to the Household Survey were asked to indicate the level of satisfaction they felt with community services, including law enforcement, fire protection, utilities, garbage collection, streets and roads, medical services, entertainment, shopping facilities, schools, and housing. The data on respondents' satisfaction with services can be compared with the data collected on capital facilities (in the Appendix) in order to determine how respondents' perceptions of the adequacy of services accord with an objective evaluation of services and facilities. This provides a measure of the respondents' satisfaction with living in the community.

In general, long time residents in Colstrip indicated more satisfaction with services than did the newcomers, but they also indicated more dissatisfaction. When one compares responses to these questions by the three groups, it is apparent that the newcomer construction workers were less satisfied and more critical than the other groups and that other newcomers were often most satisfied and rarely least satisfied. When asked whether there were other services not mentioned in the interview with which respondents were particularly satisfied or dissatisfied, only two respondents (1.4 percent) mentioned satisfactory services, and 38 (or 25.7 percent) mentioned unsatisfactory services. Table 23 contrasts the levels of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with services indicated by the three groups in Colstrip.

According to capital facilities information on Colstrip, presented in the Appendix, there were inadequacies in the following services: sewer system, police protection, medical services, and streets and roads. There were also observed inadequacies (at the time of the survey) in housing availability, entertainment opportunities, and shopping facilities. Colstrip's population has multiplied by at least 10 times since 1970, and so shortages in community services are not surprising. However, a majority of respondents indicated satisfaction with two inadequate services: the sewer system and police protection. A majority indicated dissatisfaction with all other inadequate services (medical facilities, shopping facilities, streets and roads, entertainment opportunities, and housing availability).

When the results of the Household Survey in Colstrip are compared with the results of the survey in Forsyth, 38 miles away, it was found that respondents in Colstrip were less satisfied with services than were respondents in Forsyth. This is entirely reasonable since the level of services was much higher in Forsyth than in Colstrip. Shopping and recreation facilities were just being developed in Colstrip at the time of this study. The frequency with which satisfaction or dissatisfaction was indicated by respondents in Colstrip is roughly the same as that indicated by respondents in Rock Springs, Wyoming. The

TABLE 23

SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY FACILITIES COLSTRIP RESIDENTS[a]

Service		Percentage of Residents		
		Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Law Enforcement:	Satisfied	52.7	65.9	50.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)[b]	27.8	15.3	18.2
Fire Protection:	Satisfied	61.1	58.8	54.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	19.5	11.8	13.6
Water:	Satisfied	55.6	51.8	63.6
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	44.4	43.6	31.8
Sewer:	Satisfied	91.7	85.9	90.9
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	8.4	5.9	---
Garbage Collection:	Satisfied	88.9	81.2	90.9
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	8.4	5.9	---
Streets and Roads:	Satisfied	27.8	15.3	9.1
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	72.3	82.4	86.4
Medical Services:	Satisfied	8.3	12.9	18.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	88.9	68.2	72.7
Entertainment:	Satisfied	16.7	15.3	4.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	75.0	76.5	90.9
Shopping Facilities:	Satisfied	30.6	24.7	18.2
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	63.9	59.9	72.8
Schools:	Satisfied	88.9	37.6	63.7
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	---	5.9	4.5
Housing Availability:	Satisfied	11.1	13.0	27.3
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	83.3	77.6	63.6
Housing Quality:	Satisfied	47.2	31.8	40.9
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	30.6	43.6	36.3

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[a] Totals of "satisfied" and "dissatisfied" categories will not usually add to 100.0 percent because some respondents answered "uncertain", and those percentages are not included in this table.

[b] The category "No Service" was included with "Dissatisfied" because frequently the respondent indicated there was no service for a category when in fact that service was provided. It was felt that this was a measure of dissatisfaction in those cases because the service would have to be fairly poor for the respondent not to know it was being provided.

respondents in these two communities showed the least satisfaction and the most dissatisfaction of all currently affected study communities. With the possible exception of Center, North Dakota, these communities provided the least adequate services and, without exception, showed most disruption from the growth that has occurred.

In Colstrip, unlike the other currently affected communities, the respondent households with heads having college degrees or more education displayed more satisfaction with services than those with household heads having less formal education. Nearly 57 percent of the responses from households where the head had a college degree or more were "very satisfied" or "satisfied", and 43 percent were answers indicating dissatisfaction. For households where the head had less education than a college degree, 52 percent of the responses indicated satisfaction and 48 percent dissatisfaction.[4] It is difficult to explain why this phenomenon would appear in Colstrip and not in any other study community. The most plausible hypothesis relates to the fact that Colstrip is essentially still a company town. Those with more education would be more likely to have management or professional positions within their companies, and so would tend to be more supportive of the companies and tolerant towards inadequacies in services. These people might be more aware of the difficulties the companies were having in coping with the tremendous growth which has occurred in Colstrip. Interestingly, there was no correlation between level of satisfaction with services and income.

F. HOUSING PREFERENCES

Most Household Survey respondents in Colstrip were renters. Only 44.6 percent owned their own homes, and it is assumed that most of the home owners owned mobile homes and lived in the trailer court outside the town limits, since, at the time of the study, the housing within the town limits was owned by Western Energy Co. The other newcomers group tended to own homes less frequently than did the other two groups (long time residents and the newcomer construction workers). Table 24 shows home ownership for the population groups in Colstrip.

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[4] "Uncertain" responses were not included for these analyses. The intention was to compare satisfaction and dissatisfaction among respondents according to education and income characteristics to determine if these characteristics could have a bearing on their answers.

TABLE 24

HOME OWNERSHIP
COLSTRIP RESIDENTS

Group	Percentage of Households		
	Own	Rent	Total
Long Time Residents	54.3	45.7	100.0
Newcomer Construction Workers	48.2	51.8	100.0
Other Newcomers	14.3	85.7	100.0

Other newcomers lived in mobile homes less frequently than did members of the other two groups. While at least 50 percent of the long time residents and newcomer construction workers lived in mobile homes, only 38 percent of the other newcomers did so. Table 25 shows in some detail the distribution of respondent households among housing types.

TABLE 25

TYPE OF DWELLING LIVED IN
COLSTRIP, MONTANA

Dwelling Type	Percentage of Households		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Single Family:			
2 bedrooms	25.0	3.5	19.0
3 bedrooms	8.3	1.2	9.5
4 bedrooms	8.3	---	---
Other	---	2.4	9.5
Duplex, Townhouse, Condominium	---	5.9	---
Apartment	2.8	5.9	14.3
Mobile Home	52.8	55.3	38.1
Other	2.8	25.9	9.5
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0

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[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

The great majority of newcomer construction workers lived in mobile homes and "other" housing (presumably bachelor quarters), as the table makes apparent. This was not true for any other group.

The majority of respondents in each group (long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers) indicated satisfaction with their present homes. However, only 36 percent of those living in "other" housing indicated satisfaction with their dwelling; 56 percent of the apartment dwellers were satisfied; and 69 percent of the mobile home dwellers were satisfied. Over 76 percent of the dissatisfied residents said they would prefer to live in single family housing. When asked why they were not living in the preferred housing type, most respondents (77 percent) said that it was unavailable. Another 12 percent said that it was too expensive.

G. ATTITUDES OF LONG TIME RESIDENTS ABOUT EFFECTS OF PROJECTS

Long time residents in Colstrip were asked a few questions about how they felt about the effects which the construction of Colstrip Units 1 and 2 were having on the community and its residents. When asked whether the effects of the construction were the same, better, or worse than they expected, most (66.7 percent) answered "the same," 13.9 percent felt the effects were better than expected, and 19.4 percent felt they were worse than expected. No significant differences in answers to this question according to respondent households' education, income, occupation, or length of residence appeared in the analysis. The reason given most frequently for thinking the effects were better than expected was, "desirable people arriving," given by 40 percent of the respondents thinking the effects were better than expected. The reason given most frequently for thinking effects were worse than expected was, "inadequacy of community facilities," given by 28.6 percent of the respondents thinking the effects were worse than expected.

When asked whether they were glad or unhappy that the project was there at all, a great majority of respondents (86.1 percent) said that they were glad. The reason most frequently given for being glad the project was under way in Colstrip was, "job opportunities" (58 percent of the glad respondents). The reason given most frequently for being unhappy about the project was, "increased population" (60 percent of the unhappy respondents). Again there were no apparent differences in opinion according to respondent households' education, income, occupation, or length of residence.

H. ATTITUDES OF NEWCOMERS ABOUT LIVING IN COLSTRIP

Most newcomers to Colstrip, like the newcomers to all the currently affected study communities, came there for work associated reasons (e.g., job transfer, better paying jobs available, etc.). More than 84 percent of the newcomers moved to town for these reasons. All newcomers were given a list of 18 descriptive words (for complete list, see Household Survey questionnaire in the Appendix), and asked to select the two or three words which they felt best described the community. Some of the words were descriptive in a positive way, some were negative, and some were neutral.

Negative words (lonely, dull, isolated, difficult, expensive, and dirty) were chosen 46.2 percent of the time; positive words (easy, happy, exciting, rewarding, friendly, and relaxed) were chosen 38.7 percent of the time; and neutral words (competitive, impersonal, conservative, and slow moving) were chosen 15.1 percent of the time.[5] Obviously, there can be some argument about the classification of these words into positive, negative, and neutral. For instance, "isolated" could be considered quite positive by some people, and "impersonal" might be considered negative rather than neutral. An attempt was made to attach the values that most respondents seemed to attach to these words.

The most frequently mentioned descriptive words were "isolated" (14.2 percent of all responses), "friendly" (13.7 percent of all responses), and "dull" (10.4 percent of all responses).

There was a tendency for those with high household incomes ($20,000 or more) to choose positive words more frequently than those with lower incomes. Nearly 59 percent of the high income respondents chose positive descriptive words, while only 28 percent of those with incomes of less than $20,000 chose positive words.

Respondents were then asked to name the things they liked most about living in Colstrip. The most frequent answers to this question fell into three groups: job-related factors (43.4 percent of all respondents), people-related answers, (e.g., friendly people) (29.2 percent of all respondents), and surrounding area or environment (17.9 percent). The most frequently mentioned single answers were, "better paying job", given by 23.8 percent of the respondents to this question, and "friendly people" (21.8 percent of respondents).

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[5] Respondents' first two choices were included for analysis. There was, therefore, a total of 212 answers to this question, with 107 persons responding.

When asked what they liked least about living in Colstrip, the most frequently given category of answers was inadequate community facilities (46.7 percent of respondents). Other frequently mentioned groups of complaints were the environment and physical surroundings (21.5 percent of respondents), and lack of recreation and entertainment opportunities (20.6 percent).

I. METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES: FORSYTH

The Household Survey was conducted with 192 households in Forsyth, Montana. There were about 930 households in the town, therefore, a 20.6 percent sample of households participated in the survey. Forsyth was a currently affected community, so two phase sampling was used there. The first phase consisted of dividing the town into 109 contiguous clusters of eight households each, and conducting an interview with one household from each cluster. This was done in order to determine in what proportions long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers actually existed in Forsyth. It was found that 71.6 percent of the residents were long time residents, 18.3 percent were newcomer construction workers, and 10.1 percent were other newcomers.

Using these data to revise the estimates of the proportions in which the three groups actually existed in the community, sample quotas for the three groups were established, and the second phase begun. The town was divided into clusters of three households each, and an interview attempted at one household in each cluster. As quotas were filled, potential respondents were screened according to length of residence and occupation in order to interview the appropriate number of respondents for each group. In this way, then, 192 interviews were completed: 88 with long time resident households, 64 with newcomer construction worker households, and 40 with other newcomer households. Those who had moved to Forsyth within the 3 years prior to July, 1975 were considered newcomers. The distinction between "construction worker" and "other" newcomer households was made on the basis of the household head's occupation. The survey was conducted during July, 1975.

A copy of the Household Survey interview form is included in the Appendix. The sampling plan and results, field procedures, data handling and analysis, and the Household Survey questionnaire are explained in greater detail in CONSTRUCTION WORKER PROFILE: USER'S GUIDE TO THE DATA.

J. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF FORSYTH, MONTANA

1. Family Size and Marital Status

Average family size for Forsyth's population was smaller than for Montana's population or for the United States. Long time resident families were significantly larger than newcomer families in Forsyth. Table 26 compares family sizes for Forsyth, Montana, and the United States.

TABLE 26

FAMILY SIZE COMPARISONS
FORSYTH, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES[a]

Place		Average Number of Persons per Family
Forsyth:	Total Population	3.52[b]
	Long Time Residents	3.64
	Newcomer Construction Workers	3.33
	Other Newcomers	3.00
Montana		3.62[c]
United States		3.57[c]

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[a] For the purposes of this report, a family is composed of a head of household and other household members related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Spouses and children were the only relatives of the head included in these data. All families included at least two persons.

[b] The average family size shown for the total population is a weighted average, based on the actual proportions of the total population formed by the three subpopulations, determined in the Phase I sampling procedure. Averages shown for total respondents would be misleading since newcomers were overrepresented in the total sample in order to have enough responses for each group upon which to base analysis.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1-1628.

More than 52 percent of all households interviewed in Forsyth included sons or daughters of the head. Using the family characteristics data obtained in the Household Survey, the numbers of children in each age group (for long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers) shown in Table 27 could be expected for every 100 families in Forsyth.

TABLE 27

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE CATEGORIES (FOR EACH 100 FAMILIES) FORSYTH, MONTANA

Age Category	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[a]
Under 5	33	48	39	36
5-11	46	46	39	45
12-14	36	15	13	30
15-17	27	13	13	23
18-19	15	6	0	12
20-24	12	2	0	9
25 or over	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	169	130	104	155

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[a] Figures for the total population are weighted, based on the actual proportions of the population formed by the three subgroups, determined in Phase I sampling.

As Table 27 shows, there was an average of 155 children included in every 100 families in Forsyth, or 1.6 children per family for the total population. For long time residents in Forsyth, 169 children per 100 families would be expected (1.7 children per family); for newcomer construction workers, 130 children in each 100 families would be expected (1.3 children per family); and for other newcomers, 104 children per 100 families (1 child per family) would be expected.

Interestingly, the long time residents reported one person households more frequently than any other group, but they also reported a higher proportion of households with four or more persons than any other group. More than 50 percent of both newcomer groups indicated that they lived in two and three person households.

Forsyth's population had about the same proportion of one person households as the U.S. population. Table 28 shows the distribution of households in Forsyth and the United States by size of household.

TABLE 28

HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD
FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Size of Household	Percentage of Households				
	Forsyth				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total	
One person	23.9	14.1	20.0	21.7	19.1
Two persons	25.0	29.7	27.5	26.1	30.8
Three persons	13.6	21.9	30.0	16.8	17.1
Four persons	18.2	18.8	15.0	18.1	15.6
Five persons	9.1	10.9	7.5	9.3	9.3
Six persons	4.5	4.7	---	4.1	4.4
Seven or more persons	5.7	---	---	4.1	3.8
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I sampling.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

Most household heads were married. Table 29 compares marital status characteristics for long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers in Forsyth.

TABLE 29

MARITAL STATUS FORSYTH RESIDENTS

Marital Status	Percentage of Household Heads		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Now Married	71.6	81.3	75.0
Widowed or Divorced	25.0	7.8	5.0
Never Married	3.4	10.9	20.0
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

A larger proportion of other newcomers than of any other group had never married. This was found to be true in Colstrip also, but not in the other currently affected study communities. In all of the other communities, the group showing the highest number of persons having never married was the newcomer construction worker group.

2. Age

The residents of Forsyth were similar to the populations of the United States and Montana with respect to age characteristics. Table 30 shows median ages for the United States, Montana, and Forsyth populations.

The newcomers to Forsyth were younger than the long time residents. This phenomenon was observed for every currently affected study community, except Colstrip. The relative youth of the newcomer population is further illustrated in Table 31, where age distribution of household heads is presented.

A majority of newcomer household heads was under 35, while only 20 percent of long time resident household heads were in this age group. This characteristic--

TABLE 30

MEDIAN AGE COMPARISONS
FORSYTH, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES

Group		Median Age
Forsyth:	Long Time Residents	26.58
	Newcomer Construction Workers	23.94
	Other Newcomers	23.48
Montana		27.10[a]
United States:	Total Population	28.10[a]
	Rural Population	27.90[a]

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[a] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-310.

TABLE 31

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Categories	Percentage of Household Heads				
	Forsyth				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[b]	
14-24	5.7	21.9	22.5	10.4	8.4
25-34	14.8	40.6	45.0	22.6	20.5
35-44	20.5	21.9	17.5	20.5	16.8
45-64	35.2	15.7	7.5	28.8	34.5
65 and over	23.8	---	7.5	17.8	19.9
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I sampling.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 2.

relative youth of newcomer household heads--has been observed for every other currently affected study community. These young household heads were in the child-bearing and child-rearing years, and were frequently beginning families. Households in this age group usually demand more in terms of community services, schools, utilities, recreation facilities, and housing than do households with heads in older age groups. More than half of the newcomers lived in households of three or more.

Table 32 shows age distribution of all household members interviewed in Forsyth, and the youth of the town's population, especially the newcomers, relative to the U.S. population is apparent.

TABLE 32

AGE DISTRIBUTION
FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Age Categories	Percentage of Residents				
	Forsyth				United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total Population[b]	
Under 15	29.1	30.7	26.9	29.2	28.4
15-19	11.7	6.3	8.7	10.4	9.4
20-24	7.5	14.3	15.4	9.6	8.1
25-34	9.8	24.9	28.8	14.5	12.2
35-44	12.1	13.8	10.6	12.3	11.4
45-54	7.5	6.9	1.9	6.8	11.5
55-64	11.7	2.1	2.9	9.0	9.1
65 or over	10.6	1.1	4.8	8.3	9.9
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I sampling.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-263.

3. Education

The Forsyth population had a larger proportion of high school graduates and a smaller proportion of college graduates than both the Montana and U.S. populations. When one looks at responses about educational attainments by long time residents, newcomer construction workers, and other newcomers, an interesting pattern emerges. Newcomer construction workers in Forsyth, as in the Wyoming study communities, showed fewer persons not completing high school, and almost no college graduates. Other newcomers in Forsyth, as in the other currently affected study communities, had the highest educational attainments, although in Forsyth, differences between education of other newcomers and long time residents were less pronounced than in other study communities. In Colstrip, respondents showed slightly higher educational attainments than did the Forsyth respondents. See Table 33 for comparisons among Forsyth residents and the populations of Montana and the United States.

The educational attainment pattern for Forsyth is further illustrated in Table 34, where data for household heads in Forsyth and the United States are presented.

TABLE 33

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS
FORSYTH, MONTANA, AND THE UNITED STATES[a]

Highest Educational Level Completed	Percentage of Residents				
	Forsyth			Montana[c]	United States[c]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers		
Less than High School Graduation	25.8	15.5	20.0	40.8	47.7
High School Graduate	46.4	66.4	42.9	34.0	31.1
Some College	15.2	11.2	21.4	14.1	10.6
College Graduate	5.3	2.6	8.6	6.9	6.1
Some Graduate School	4.6	---	2.9	4.1	4.6
Advanced Degree	2.0	---	1.4		
Vo-Tech School	0.7	4.3	2.9	---	---
TOTAL[b]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Educational attainments for household heads and spouses are included for Forsyth. Data for the United States and for Montana were reported for persons 25 and over. Because of the method of data analysis for the Household Survey, it was not possible to present data for persons 25 and over only. Some household heads and spouses were under 25, but none listed his/her occupation as "student", and so were assumed to have completed their educations. As a result of the procedure of including only heads and spouses in this analysis, some household members over 25 (5 persons) were left out of the Forsyth educational attainment data presented here.

[b] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[c] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Characteristics of the Population, United States Summary (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), p. 1-493, 1-494.

TABLE 34

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Level Completed	Percentage of Household Heads			
	Forsyth			United States[b]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	
Less than High School Graduation	30.7	12.5	30.0	39.1
High School Graduate (4 yrs.)	40.9	68.8	35.0	32.7
Some College	13.6	10.9	17.5	13.1
College Graduate	5.7	3.1	7.5	15.1
Some Graduate School	4.5	---	5.0	
Advanced Degree	3.4	---	2.5	
Vo-Tech School	1.1	4.7	2.5	---
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 7.

4. Occupation and Industry

None of the respondents to the Household Survey conducted in Forsyth was unemployed. However, 29 household heads, or 15 percent of all respondents, were retired. Apparently, this was not a result of sampling error. When interviewing takes place only during the day, oversampling of retired persons, among other groups, can occur. However, much interviewing in the Household Survey took place during the evening in order to avoid just such an error. U.S. Census data indicate that in 1970, 11 percent of Rosebud County's nonfarm population was 65 or over.[6] In the Household Survey 12 percent of all household heads were 65 or over. These people made up the majority of retired persons. In addition, some newcomers to Forsyth were retired persons, which helps explain the high retirement figure.

Of all construction workers responding to the Household Survey, 55.6 percent said they worked on the construction of the Colstrip electrical generating plant, 26 percent indicated that they worked on other energy-related projects, and 18 percent worked at nonenergy-related construction. Table 35 compares occupations of long time residents and newcomers in Forsyth.

TABLE 35

OCCUPATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS
FORSYTH, MONTANA

Occupation Category	Percentage of Household Heads	
	Long Time Residents	Newcomers[b]
Construction Employment	15.9	64.5
Professional, technical, kindred	2.3	1.0
Supervisory	---	2.0
Craftsmen and Kindred	5.7	32.2
Operatives, except transport	4.5	4.1
Transport equipment operatives	---	3.0
Laborers	3.4	22.2
Nonconstruction Employment	84.1	35.6
Professional, technical, kindred	20.5	6.2
Managerial	8.0	2.7
Sales	4.5	---
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred	1.1	3.6
Clerical and kindred	4.5	4.4
Operatives, except transport	2.3	---
Transport equipment operatives	---	2.7
Laborers except farm	3.4	5.3
Farmers, farm foremen, laborers	2.3	---
Service, except private household	8.0	8.0
Retired	29.5	2.7
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[b] Figures for newcomers are weighted according to the actual proportions of that group formed by "newcomer construction workers" and "other newcomers," determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

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[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics: Montana (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971), p. 28-238.

From Table 35 it is apparent that a greater proportion of long time residents than newcomers was in professional, technical, and managerial fields, and that a greater proportion of long time residents was retired. The newcomers tended to be concentrated in the craftsmen, foremen, and laborers occupation groups. This is hardly surprising, since 64.5 percent of all newcomers were construction workers. It can be hypothesized that, since Forsyth had an adequate pool of professionals when the construction of the power plant began, large numbers of newcomer professionals were not required to fill the professional positions (teachers, planners, engineers, etc.) frequently created or made necessary when a town grows quickly. This would account for the infrequency of professional and technical jobs held by newcomers.

Table 36 presents data on employment by industry for Forsyth's household heads.

TABLE 36

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED HOUSEHOLD HEADS
FORSYTH, MONTANA[a]

Industry	Percentage of Household Heads	
	Long Time Residents	Newcomers[b]
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	3.2	1.0
Mining	8.1	2.9
Construction: Colstrip	---	40.2
Other energy=related	4.8	16.1
Nonenergy-related	8.1	8.0
Manufacturing	---	1.0
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	16.1	16.3
Retail Trade	19.4	6.7
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	1.6	1.0
Personal Services	4.8	2.9
Health and Recreation	4.8	---
Professional and Educational Servides	19.4	3.8
Public Administration	9.7	---
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Retired and unemployed persons are not included in these data.

[b] Figures for newcomers are weighted according to the actual proportions of that group formed by "newcomer construction workers" and "other newcomers", determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

Of all employed construction workers in Forsyth, 65 percent were construction workers before they took their present jobs. Of those workers, 81 percent stayed in the same occupation group (e.g., craftsmen, foremen, and kindred) in moving from project to project; the others shifted from one occupation to another within the construction industry. Of the other construction workers--those who listed nonconstruction employment as their previous jobs--the most frequent switch was from service work to construction (10.8 percent of all construction workers); the second most frequently mentioned switch was from the armed services to construction (5.4 percent of all construction workers). Of some interest is the fact that none of Forsyth's long time residents indicated that they worked on the construction of the Colstrip power plant.

When asked why the household head had switched jobs, most respondents (88.5 percent) gave job-related answers. Most frequent among these were "better paying job" (20.3 percent of respondents) and "previous job terminated" (18.4 percent). The tendency to give job-related answers to this question was even more pronounced among newcomer construction workers. Fully 93.5 percent of the construction workers gave such answers, with "previous job terminated" being most frequent (37.1 percent of construction workers).

A pattern for labor force participation by secondary workers (household members other than the head) which was observed in the other currently affected study communities, was also observed for Forsyth residents. That is, spouses of long time residents had jobs outside the home more frequently than spouses in newcomer households, and other newcomer spouses had jobs more frequently than newcomer construction worker spouses. In Forsyth, 28.6 percent of the long time resident spouses worked, and 18 percent of these households included other working members. Nearly 17 percent of the other newcomer spouses worked, and only 2.5 percent of these households included other working members. Only 7.7 percent of newcomer construction worker spouses had jobs, and 6.3 percent of these households had other working members.

Tables 37 and 38 show the occupations and industries in which working spouses in Forsyth were employed.

TABLE 37

OCCUPATIONS OF SPOUSES
FORSYTH, MONTANA

Occupation	Percentage of Working Spouses	
	Long Time Residents	Newcomers
Professional, technical, kindred	27.8	22.2
Managerial	11.1	---
Clerical	27.8	44.4
Service Workers	33.3	33.3
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

TABLE 38

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED SPOUSES
FORSYTH, MONTANA

Industry	Percentage of Working Spouses	
	Long Time Residents	All Newcomers
Retail Trade	38.9	33.3
Personal Services	16.7	33.3
Health and Recreation	5.6	---
Professional, Educational Services	27.8	33.3
Public Administration	11.1	---
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

5. Income

Forsyth residents interviewed in the Household Survey had, in general, lower incomes than the residents of any other currently affected study community. In particular, median annual income for newcomer construction workers in Forsyth was much lower than for the same group in the other currently affected communities. Newcomer construction workers in the other currently affected communities had median annual household incomes ranging from $17,623 in Colstrip to $20,087 in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Median incomes for all groups in Forsyth are listed in Table 39. Further income comparisons among groups are shown in Table 40.

TABLE 39

MEDIAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME
FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Group		Median Income
Forsyth:	Long Time Residents	$ 11,059
	Newcomer Construction Workers	14,429
	Other Newcomers	11,142
United States		10,512[a]

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[a] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 1.

Respondents to the Household Survey in Forsyth were asked about their household expenditures, how much they spent on various goods and services, and how much of their spending was done locally (within Forsyth). The ratio of total household expenditures and savings to gross income varied slightly for the three population groups: for long time residents, the ratio was .73; for newcomer construction workers, it was .79; and for other newcomers, it was .76. The income unaccounted for by expenditures is composed of personal income taxes, social security taxes, other payroll deductions not included in expenditures, and any underestimation of expenditures by the

TABLE 40

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FORSYTH AND THE UNITED STATES

Income Category	Percentage of Households				
	Forsyth				United States[d]
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers	Total[c]	
Less than $4,000	18.1	---	5.0	13.5	17.5
$4,000-$5,999	6.8	---	5.0	5.4	10.4
$6,000-$7,999	6.8	---	12.5	6.1	9.9
$8,000-$9,999	8.0	9.4	17.5	9.2	9.7
$10,000-$11,999	19.3	15.6	17.5	18.4	9.7
$12,000-$14,999[a]	15.9	20.3	10.0	16.1	12.9
$15,000-$24,999[a]	22.7	53.2	32.5	29.3	22.1
$25,000 and over[a]	2.3	1.6	---	1.9	7.8
TOTAL[b]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Income data for the Household Survey were collected for $2,000 intervals. These categories do not match published U.S. Census income categories exactly. The $12,000-$14,999 category is a census category which corresponds to the $12,000-$13,999 category in the Household Survey. The $15,000-$24,999 category is a census category which corresponds to five household survey categories including incomes between $14,000 and $23,999. The $25,000 and over category is a census category which corresponds to nine household survey categories including incomes of $24,000 and over.

[b] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

[c] Figures for the total population are weighted using the proportions of the total population actually formed by the three subpopulations determined in Phase I of the sampling procedure.

[d] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Consumer Income: Household Money Income in 1973 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974), p. 14.

respondent. The ratio of local to total expenditures (exclusive of savings) for long time residents was .65, while it was .59 and .61 for newcomer construction workers and other newcomers, respectively. In other words, about three-fifths of Forsyth residents' household expenditures were made locally. Table 41 shows average monthly expenditures by category for Forsyth residents.

TABLE 41

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY
FORSYTH RESIDENTS

	Long Time Residents		Newcomer Construction Workers		Other Newcomers	
Expenditure Category	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures	Average Monthly Expenditures	Average Local Monthly Expenditures
Housing	$ 69.46	$ 69.46	$ 144.18	$ 144.18	$ 109.85	$ 109.85
Utilities	44.14	---[b]	43.38	---[b]	37.15	---[b]
Automobile payments and service	73.62	51.52	116.87	49.14	97.10	45.64
Insurance and Medical	63.31	14.01	44.84	2.41	46.54	4.85
Groceries	158.78	150.63	197.52	175.48	151.46	140.85
Amusements, Travel, and Other	141.52	79.88	242.61	101.01	169.54	77.82
TOTAL[a]	574.40	371.57	833.35	492.20	732.05	393.82

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[a] Adding the means for the individual expenditure categories together will not result in the totals shown. The totals shown are means calculated from ungrouped data, and are, therefore, more accurage than means derived by adding the individual means.

[b] Utilities expenditures were assumed to be nonlocal.

K. TRANSIENCY OF NEWCOMERS

Over 63 percent of the newcomers to Forsyth came from other places in Montana; another 7 percent came from states contiguous to Montana (Wyoming, North Dakota, and Idaho); and 14.4 percent came from the West Coast states (California, Oregon, and Washington). Former residents of the Mountain States, the Midwest, the South, and the northeastern United States were represented in the Household Survey sample in Forsyth. A majority of newcomers had lived for 6 years or longer at their previous addresses, and 34 percent had lived at their previous residences for 10 years or longer. The newcomers to Forsyth are apparently less transient than newcomers to the Wyoming study communities. More Forsyth newcomers came from within the state, and they had generally lived longer at their previous residences than had the Wyoming newcomers who were respondents in the Household Survey.

All respondents were asked about their plans for staying in the area. Not surprisingly, long time residents usually answered that they planned to settle down in Forsyth. Very few newcomer construction workers planned to settle in Forsyth, and the overwhelming majority made their plans for staying contingent on work availability. Table 42 contrasts plans for staying among the three groups.

TABLE 42

PLANS FOR STAYING IN THE AREA
FORSYTH RESIDENTS

Plans	Percentage of Residents		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Settle down here	81.4	6.3	33.3
Leave immediately	3.5	1.6	7.7
Stay as long as work is available	5.8	84.4	33.3
Uncertain	5.8	7.8	20.5
Leave at retirement	2.3	---	2.6
Stay until transferred	1.2	---	2.6
TOTAL[a]	100.0	100.0	100.0

---

[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

Of these three groups, newcomer construction workers appeared to be the most transient: only 6 percent planned to settle in Forsyth, and 84 percent indicated they would stay only as long as work was available.

This is a pattern to be found among newcomer construction workers in all of the currently affected communities studied here. Many newcomers in these towns may be part of a highly mobile group of people whose changes of residence depend entirely on their jobs. It may be that they spend their lives moving from town to town, and never really become integrated into any community. If this is so, it has important implications for the communities into which they move in terms of social impact problems. In Rock Springs, for instance, the mental health center's case load has increased greatly, and most of its new cases are long time residents who are having difficulty coping with the drastic changes brought about by the influx of huge numbers of newcomers.[7] Indications are that many newcomers are quite resilient, frequent changes of residence having become a way of life for them. The isolation and alienation of newcomers remains a problem, but it may not be as severe as the anomic situation into which long time residents are plunged when faced with the enormous changes in their way of life that have been brought about by large construction projects.

The other newcomers show a quite different pattern of responses to this question. A large proportion (34.2 percent) planned to settle in the area, 32 percent planned stay as long as work is available, and 21 percent indicated uncertainty. Newcomers to Forsyth indicated uncertainty or plans for staying contingent on work availability more frequently than did newcomers to any other study community, with the single exception of Colstrip.

Answers to the question about plans for staying in the area did not differ significantly among residents of the post- and pre-impact communities and long time residents of the currently affected communities. It appears then, that original residents of these communities, while some of them may have been unhappy about the presence of construction projects (see section on "Attitudes of Long Time Residents) were not so unhappy as to break their community ties and leave. By far the majority of these residents indicated that they planned to settle down in the area.

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[7] According to the Southwest Counseling Service in Rock Springs, the mental health clinic's caseload has increased by 885 percent since 1970.

L. COMMUNITY INTEGRATION

All respondents to the Household Survey were asked where they met their best friends in the area. Respondents were asked to rank sources of social contact in terms of their importance. All three groups of respondents mentioned "work" most frequently as the top ranked source of social contact. It can be determined from the top ranked sources of friends for each group that newcomer construction workers relied much more heavily than any other group on work as a source of friends--67.2 percent of them ranked "work" first, while 46.2 percent of the other newcomers did so, and 29.3 percent of the long time residents did so. Long time residents ranked "church" and "school" first more frequently than did the other groups, and "other newcomers" ranked "neighborhood" first more frequently than did the other groups.

When the top three sources of social contact for each group are combined, a different pattern emerges. Other newcomers exhibited similarities to long time residents in their degree of reliance on clubs and school, while they were more like newcomer construction workers in reliance on most other sources of social contact. An interesting observation is that newcomer construction workers relied on bars more heavily than any other group as a source of social contact. Table 43 illustrates.

TABLE 43

SOURCES OF SOCIAL CONTACT
FORSYTH RESIDENTS[a]

Sources	Percentage of Residents		
	Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Work	56.1	90.2	72.5
Church	47.6	18.0	30.0
Bars	3.7	42.6	15.0
Clubs and Community Activities	36.6	21.3	27.5
Recreation	35.4	47.5	42.5
Relatives	14.6	14.8	17.5
Neighborhood	64.6	57.4	62.5
School	35.4	1.6	17.5
Other	3.7	6.6	7.5

---

[a] This table combines responses for the three most important sources of social contact, so percentages add to more than 100.0.

The patterns of social contact exhibited here reflect a certain amount of isolation of newcomers from community-oriented sources of social contact. Newcomers relied more heavily on work and bars than did long time residents, and less heavily on church and clubs than did long time residents for social contact. This analysis does not determine the causes of this relative isolation of newcomers, whether it is due to active exclusion of newcomers by long time residents, or whether it is a characteristic of newcomers that they avoid becoming well integrated into the communities into which they move.

Responses to the question about social contact appear, from data collected for this study, to vary more according to size of community than according to any other variable, including community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected. Responses to the question by Killdeer and Center, North Dakota respondents resembled each other fairly closely, and these are the only two study communities with populations of less than 1000. Responses by residents of Conrad and Forsyth, Montana and Langdon, North Dakota also resembled each other closely, and these communities have small populations (ranging in size from 2700 people to 4000). Answers to this question by St. George residents and by Green River, Rock Springs, and Colstrip long time residents differed significantly from those in the smaller communities, one major difference being that respondents in the larger communities and in Colstrip relied more heavily on work for social contact than did residents of the smaller communities. It appears, then, that community status as pre-impact, post-impact, or currently affected influences the socializing patterns of residents less than does the size of the community.

M. SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES

Respondents to the Household Survey in Forsyth were asked to indicate how satisfied they were with community services, including law enforcement, fire protection, utilities, garbage collection, streets and roads, medical services, entertainment, shopping facilities, schools, and housing. The data on respondents' satisfaction with services can be compared with the capital facilities data (in the Appendix) collected at the time of the Household Survey in order to determine how respondents' perceptions of the adequacy of services accord with an objective evaluation of services and facilities. This provides a measure of the respondents' satisfaction with living in the community. Long time residents in Forsyth tended to be satisfied with services only slightly more frequently than did newcomers. However, long time residents also seemed to be dissatisfied slightly more frequently than were newcomers. Table 44 compares responses to this set of questions by all three groups.

It seems probable that the slight differences in overall levels of satisfaction can, for many services, be explained by the tendency of newcomers to answer "uncertain" more frequently. This is not to say that there were not certain facilities or services for which there were significant differences between the responses of long time residents and newcomers which cannot entirely be explained by frequency of "uncertain"responses by newcomers. Newcomers indicated much less satisfaction with shopping facilities, housing quality, and entertainment than did long time residents, while long time residents appeared to be less satisfied with the water system, sewer system, streets and roads, and medical facilities. Even so, there was less difference in responses among the three groups on the subject of satisfaction with services than has been demonstrated for the North Dakota and Wyoming study communities. One factor explaining this might be the apparent difference in the degree of disruption caused by growth in Forsyth and that in the other currently affected communities. Green River and Rock Springs, Wyoming had all the appearances of boom communities--construction was going on everywhere, and the people were somewhat less friendly than in Forsyth. Forsyth showed little outward sign of disruption. The town's physical setting is attractive, people were friendly, there was little apparent growth. In fact, when one compares the levels of satisfaction indicated by Forsyth residents with those indicated by Rock Springs, Wyoming residents, one finds little difference between long time residents of both communities, but significant differences between newcomer groups in both communities. Newcomer construction workers and other newcomers in Forsyth were generally much more satisfied with services than were those groups in Rock Springs.

According to data collected in Forsyth on capital facilities, presented in the Appendix to this report, there were inadequacies in the sewer system, police department, and medical facilities. There were also observed shortages and problems with housing availability and quality, traffic control, and entertainment opportunities. There were also problems with water storage capacity and fire flow. A majority of respondents was satisfied with the water system, sewer system, garbage collection, and police and fire protection. Of these facilities, the sewer system and police protection were inadequate by most standards. A majority of respondents was dissatisfied with streets and roads, medical facilities, and housing quality and

TABLE 44

SATISFACTION/DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMUNITY FACILITIES
FORSYTH RESIDENTS[a]

Service		Percentage of Residents		
		Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Law Enforcement:	Satisfied	72.8	71.9	70.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)[b]	18.2	25.0	25.0
Fire Protection:	Satisfied	90.9	86.0	77.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	1.1	6.3	2.5
Water:	Satisfied	61.3	73.4	72.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	36.3	26.6	25.0
Sewer:	Satisfied	69.3	87.3	92.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	27.2	12.7	2.5
Garbage Collection:	Satisfied	96.6	93.7	95.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	3.4	3.2	2.5
Streets and Roads:	Satisfied	13.6	46.9	32.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	78.4	51.5	67.5
Medical Services:	Satisfied	17.1	21.9	27.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	79.5	65.6	60.0
Entertainment:	Satisfied	50.0	31.3	60.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	45.4	68.8	40.0
Shopping Facilities:	Satisfied	71.6	46.9	52.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	26.1	48.4	45.0
Schools:	Satisfied	60.9	50.0	47.5
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	21.8	—	12.5
Housing Availability:	Satisfied	14.9	14.1	20.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	72.4	81.3	80.0
Housing Quality:	Satisfied	37.9	28.1	25.0
	Dissatisfied (or No Service)	36.8	61.0	70.0

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[a] Totals of "satisfied" and "dissatisfied" categories will not usually add to 100.0 percent because some respondents answered "uncertain", and those percentages are not included in this table.

[b] The category "No Service" was included with "Dissatisfied" because frequently the respondent indicated there was no service for a category when in fact that service was provided. It was felt that this was a measure of dissatisfaction in those cases because the service would have to be fairly poor for the respondent not to know it was being provided.

availability. This is entirely as it should be, since these facilities were clearly inadequate.

Analysis of responses according to the education of the household head revealed almost no difference between households in which the head had a college degree and households in which the head had less formal education. However, analysis of responses to the questions about satisfaction with services revealed differences in levels of satisfaction between households with annual incomes of less than $12,000 and those with more income--66.6 percent of the responses from households with incomes of less than $12,000 per year indicated satisfaction with services, and 33.3 percent indicated dissatisfaction; and households with yearly incomes of $12,000 or more indicated satisfaction 59 percent of the time, and dissatisfaction 41 percent of the time.[8]

It has been found in every currently affected study community (with the exception of Colstrip) that, as household incomes increased, so did the tendency to be critical of community services.

N. HOUSING PREFERENCES

Most Household Survey respondents (68.9 percent) in Forsyth owned or were buying their homes. The rest were renters. Long time residents owned their homes more frequently than did members of either of the newcomer groups. Table 45 shows home ownership for the population groups in Forsyth.

The only group with renters in the majority was the other newcomers group. In Colstrip, too, the other newcomers group had the greatest proportion of renters. Table 46 shows the distribution of respondent households among housing types in Forsyth.

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[8] "Uncertain" responses were not included for these analyses. The intention was to compare satisfaction and dissatisfaction among respondents according to education and income characteristics to determine if these characteristics could have a bearing on their answers.

TABLE 45

HOME OWNERSHIP
FORSYTH RESIDENTS

Group	Percentage of Households		
	Own	Rent	Total
Long Time Residents	89.8	10.2	100.0
Newcomer Construction Workers	54.7	45.3	100.0
Other Newcomers	47.5	52.5	100.0

TABLE 46

TYPE OF DWELLING LIVED IN
FORSYTH RESIDENTS

Dwelling Type		Percentage of Households		
		Long Time Residents	Newcomer Construction Workers	Other Newcomers
Single Family:	2 bedrooms	33.3	11.1	20.0
	3 bedrooms	28.7	17.5	15.0
	4 bedrooms	10.3	1.6	---
	5 bedrooms	2.3	---	---
	Other	6.9	3.2	7.5
Apartment		2.3	7.9	15.0
Mobile Home		14.9	49.2	35.0
Other		1.1	9.5	7.5
TOTAL[a]		100.0	100.0	100.0

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[a] Totals may not add to 100.0 percent because of rounding.

In Forsyth, newcomers and long time residents were quite different with respect to the type of housing in which they lived. Long time residents lived in single family housing with much greater frequency than did newcomers, and newcomers lived in mobile homes much more frequently than did long time residents.

Newcomer construction workers and long time residents were similar in terms of satisfaction with their homes (more than 75 percent of each group were satisfied with their present dwellings), but other newcomers showed more dissatisfaction with their present dwellings-- 42.5 percent of these respondents indicated that a different type of housing would be preferable.

Over 31 percent of the mobile home dwellers indicated that they would prefer living in a different type of housing; 46 percent of the apartment dwellers preferred a different housing type; and 63.6 percent of those living in "other" housing preferred a different type. The great majority of single family housing dwellers were satisfied with their homes. Most dissatisfied respondents (91 percent) said they would prefer living in "other single family" housing.

When asked why they were not living in the preferred type of housing, most dissatisfied respondents (51 percent) said that it was unavailable; another 39 percent said it was too expensive. Other reasons included "temporary job", "new to community", and "prefer not to move".

O. ATTITUDES OF LONG TIME RESIDENTS ABOUT EFFECTS OF PROJECT

Long time residents in Forsyth were asked a few questions about how they felt construction of the Colstrip power plant was affecting their community and its residents. When asked whether the effects of the construction of the power plant were the same, better, or worse than they had expected, 53.4 percent of the respondents answered "the same", 20.5 percent answered "better", and 26.1 percent answered "worse". There were no significant differences in responses to this question according to respondent households' education, income, occupation, or length of residence. The reason given most frequently for feeling that the effects were better than expected was "financial benefits" (61.1 percent of the respondents thinking effects were better). Those given most frequently for feeling that the actual effects were worse than had been anticipated were "inadequacy of community facilities" (60.9 percent of respondents thinking effects were worse), and "increased population" (21.7 percent).

Respondents were also asked whether they were glad or unhappy that the project came to the area. A great majority of long time residents (72.2 percent) said that they were glad. There was a tendency in Forsyth, as in other study communities, for higher income respondents to be glad that the project came more frequently than lower income respondents. Sixty-nine percent of the respondents with household incomes lower than $12,000 were glad the project came, while 76.5 percent of those with incomes of $12,000 or higher were glad. The reasons most frequently given for being glad the project came to Colstrip and Forsyth were "financial benefits" (52.6 percent of the respondents who were glad) and "job opportunities" (29.8 percent). Almost 28 percent of the people answering this question indicated that they were unhappy the project began. The reasons given most frequently for this were "inadequacy of community facilities" (63.6 percent of the unhappy respondents), "undesirable people arriving" (22.7 percent), and "increased population" (22.7 percent).

P. ATTITUDES OF NEWCOMERS ABOUT LIVING IN FORSYTH

Most newcomers (89.5 percent) came to Forsyth for job-related reasons, (i.e., job opportunities, job transfer, etc.). All newcomers were given a list of 18 descriptive words (for complete list, see Household Survey questionnaire in the Appendix), and asked to select the two or three words which they felt best described the community. Some of the words in the list were descriptive in a positive way, some in a negative way, and some were neutral. Positive words (easy, happy, modern, exciting, friendly, and relaxed) were chosen 52.2 percent of the time.[9] Negative words (lonely, dull, unfriendly, isolated, difficult, expensive, and dirty) were chosen 29.8 percent of the time, and neutral words (competitive, impersonal, conservative, and slow-moving) were chosen 18 percent of the time. Obviously, there can be some argument about the classification of these words into positive, negative, and neutral. For instance, "isolated" could be considered quite positive by some people, and "impersonal" might be considered negative rather than neutral. An attempt was made to attach the values that most respondents seemed to attach to these words.

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[9] Respondents' first two choices were included for analysis. So there was a total of 205 answers to this question, with 103 persons responding.

There was some difference in choice of words between the two newcomer groups. Newcomer construction workers tended to choose positive words less frequently and negative words more frequently than other newcomers. Newcomer construction workers chose positive words 48 percent of the time compared to 59 percent for other newcomers; they chose negative words 34 percent of the time compared to 23 percent for other newcomers.

The most frequently mentioned descriptive words were "friendly" (22.4 percent of all responses), "happy (10.4 percent of responses), and "slow-moving" (10 percent of responses).

Newcomers were then asked to name the things they liked most about living in Forsyth. The most frequently mentioned responses to this question were people-related responses, (e.g., "friendly people") with 38.1 percent of the respondents giving such answers, and surrounding area or environment-related answers, with 23.7 percent of respondents giving these answers. The most frequently mentioned single answer was "friendly people" given by 37 percent of respondents to this question.

When asked what they disliked most about living in Forsyth, newcomers most frequently mentioned inadequacy of community and commercial facilities (66.6 percent of respondents). The second most frequently given category of responses was lack of recreation and entertainment opportunities (16.7 percent of respondents). The two single responses given most frequently were "lack of commercial facilities" (23.5 percent of respondents) and "inadequate medical facilities" (22.5 percent of respondents).[10]

All things considered, Forsyth newcomers appeared better pleased with living in their community than did the newcomers to the Wyoming study communities or to Colstrip. They were not nearly as critical or negative about the town and its people as respondents in the other communities.

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[10] Respondents were encouraged to give more than one answer to this question, so percentages may add to more than 100.0 percent.

APPENDIX

A. CAPITAL FACILITIES: COLSTRIP, MONTANA

Water

Colstrip is served by a central water system. Until recently the water for the system was drawn from wells. This water requires no treatment and is pumped directly into the distribution and storage systems. The wells are now used at night to supply water when the treatment plant is shut down and usage low. The Yellowstone River is now the major source of supply. The town made an agreement with Montana Power for up to 1000 gallons per minute of the water the company draws from the river. The town has a total resource of 1140 gallons per minute or 1.4 million gallons per day, which is adequate for present needs. Water use averages 973,000 gallons per day, although a peak day's usage might approach 1.4 million gallons. The town has a storage capacity of 600,000 gallons. The water from the Yellowstone River requires treatment and is pumped into a new treatment plant which has a maximum capacity of 1000 gallons per minute or 1.4 million gallons per day. The water from the plant meets state health standards. The distribution system is in good condition, except in the old part of town where the cast iron pipes should be replaced. The new section was built to accommodate expansion. There are no plans for improving or enlarging the system unless stiffer water quality standards are set.

Sanitary Sewer

Colstrip is served by a three cell lagoon system which has a total surface area of 10 acres. Average daily use is estimated at 825,000 gallons. The system was originally designed to serve a population of 1200, to produce about 120,000 gallons per day and, consequently, is operating over capacity. So far the system has not discharged any effluent but probably will by winter of 1975. There is a proposal to add an oxidizing ditch to improve the quality of the effluent. The town has a permit to discharge into Armis Creek. Since no discharge has yet been made, the effluent quality is not known. The collection system is in good condition, having been checked, cleaned, and repaired two years ago.

Solid Waste Disposal

Colstrip operates a qualified landfill for the use of the town's residents, the school, and the shopping area. The capacity of the site is virtually unlimited as old spoil pits are being utilized. The collection system and maintenance of the landfill seem to be adequate and sanitary.

Police Department (Sheriff's Department)

Law envorcement is provided by the County Sheriff's Office which has three deputies stationed in Colstrip. There are two 1975 patrol cars,and an office with approximately 525 square feet. There is no jail in Colstrip, and prisoners are taken to the one in Forsyth. There are presently no plans for expanding office facilities, but the sheriff would like to have a jail in Colstrip.

Fire Department

Colstrip has a volunteer fire department with 18 persons. Three years ago the department was given a Class 7 fire rating. Equipment consists of a 1938 pumper with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute. This truck works well, but a new one is needed. If assistance is required, the Colstrip fire department can call upon Burtco, the power plant, and the mine, all of which have pumping equipment. Both water supplies and pressures throughout the town are adequate. The fire station is old and of minimal space to accommodate even the limited equipment owned by the department. The town is presently trying to obtain a new truck and some small equipment. It is also in the process of organizing a fire district which would include all the land within a five mile radius of town. The fire department would also like to have about five more volunteers.

Schools

There are two schools in Colstrip which serve Lame Deer, Ashley, and Busby,as well as Colstrip itself. Students are brought to Colstrip from the outlying areas by school bus. The high school, which serves grades 9-12, has a capacity of 180 students. The elementary school, which serves grades 1-8, has a capacity of 350 students. The elementary school now has seven temporary classrooms used for grades 3-6 and an office. There are plans to start a kindergarten class in the fall of 1975 with an expected enrollment of over 60 children. The system has a total of 46 teachers, several of whom are uncertified. There are two teachers per grade in the elementary school, resulting in an average class size of about

17. The buildings are in good condition, although somewhat old. There are plans to expand the football field and to build a permanent building to meet needs when the population has stabilized. A study was conducted in 1975 to develop a plan for the necessary facilities and programs.

Medical Facilities

Medical facilities in Colstrip are limited. There are two first aid trailers, one located at the mine and one in town. Each of the trailers is staffed by a nurse. Residents of the town are served by the county hospital in Forsyth, but due to the doctor shortage at the Forsyth hospital, they frequently go to other hospitals in the area, particularly in Miles City and Billings. The two ambulances in town are staffed by eight volunteer drivers. The doctor in Forsyth is paid a retainer's fee and in an emergency, patients are generally taken there. There are facilities in town for a dentist, but no dentist is currently practicing there. A clinic is being built in the community center. A clinic in Miles City proposes to take it over and will probably provide a doctor.

Streets and Roads

The streets in Colstrip definitely need improvement. They are generally in poor repair and many are not paved.

CAPITAL FACILITIES: FORSYTH, MONTANA

Water

The Forsyth water system serves a population of approximately 3000. The water source is the Yellowstone River from which the town has rights to 50 second-feet or nearly 3560 acre-feet per year, ample for present and future population needs. The system's storage capacity is 330,000 gallons. For the present population, this storage capacity should be increased to 1,320,000 gallons to meet peak day demand and fire requirements. The water treatment plant was built in 1931 and is now wearing out. The plant has a capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day. Average use during the summer is about 1,125,000 gallons per day and the average use for the year is about 480,000 gallons per day. Peak demand reaches 1.8 million gallons per day. Given the poor condition of the plant and the near capacity use, it is recommended that the city remodel the plant and increase capacity to 3 million gallons per day. Water distribution is adequate, although improvements in connections and mains are indicated.[1]

Sanitary Sewer

The sewer system in Forsyth is a lagoon system with two cells totaling about 7.75 surface acres. Based on state design standards, this is sufficient for a population of slightly less than 800 people and an average of about 80,000 gallons of sewage per day. The system is currently serving approximately 3000 people. Montana Dakota Utilities estimates the peak capacity of the lagoon to be 250,000 gallons per day, although it could not handle this amount on a daily basis. There are no firm estimates of present usage. Estimates range from 340,000 gallons per day to 408,000 gallons per day for an average day. Obviously, the system is definitely over capacity. The effluent does not meet state health standards and, therefore, can no longer be discharged into the river. The state has recommended that a third cell be constructed. The sewage collection system is also in need of repair due to leaks throughout the system. Forsyth has obtained $150,000 for improvements to the system. A consulting engineering firm has contracted to carry out a complete study of the system. The town is trying to purchase land adjacent to the present site for the construction of the third cell, but has had difficulty acquiring title to the land.

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[1] Morrison-Maierle, Inc., Consulting Engineers, Preliminary Studies and Report for Water System Improvement, Forsyth, Montana. (Billings, Montana, 1972).

Solid Waste Disposal

The solid waste disposal site for Forsyth is state qualified and also serves Rosebud County and the adjacent rural area comprising 12 townships. The total population served is about 3300 people. The three-acre site currently in use has been leased from a private individual. When the lease expires in 1976 it will probably not be renewed, so the town is seeking a new site. It is recommended that the future site be between 16 and 18 acres, which would be sufficient for a 20-year period under present growth estimates. The town has had difficulty obtaining land for the new site due, at least in part, to the fact that the landfill service is of low quality and the system does not meet state standards. Use is estimated at about 10,000 pounds of trash per day, or 31 pounds per day per capita. The collection system is considered excellent for a small town and is operated by the city.

Police Department (Sheriff's Department)

Forsyth does not have a police department, this service being provided by the Sheriff's Department of Rosebud County which serves all the towns and rural areas of the county. The department whose service area covers 5607 square miles and approximately 10,000 people, is staffed by the sheriff, the undersheriff, and 11 deputies. Based on a standard of two policemen per 1000 population, the department is not adequately staffed. The department has nine patrol cars which are relatively new and in good condition. The men and equipment of the department are stationed throughout the county with the sheriff, the undersheriff, five deputies, and four patrol cars in Forsyth. The office in Forsyth is approximately 1000 square feet in size, somewhat inadequate according to the standard of 100 square feet per police officer. The single jail of the county is located in Forsyth in the town hall. It is insufficient in all respects and should be replaced. Tentative plans have been made for a new facility which would accommodate 40 people and would more than meet the county's present needs. The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for law enforcement in Colstrip, which is larger than Forsyth, and which has more arrests. Consequently, the adequacy of the Sheriff's Department for Forsyth depends to a great extent upon the expansion and possible incorporation of Colstrip. Incorporation would allow Colstrip to establish its own police department, thus greatly reducing the strain on the County Sheriff's Department.

Fire Department

Forsyth is served by a volunteer fire department with 16 volunteer firemen. The department has a Class 7 fire rating, considered average for a town of the size of Forsyth. The fire equipment includes a 1952 - 750 gallon per minute (gpm) pumper, a 1973 - 1000 gpm pumper, as well as a 1946 - 750 gpm pumper for standby use. Standard small equipment is also available. The department has a two bay station. Presently the town's water system has an insufficient water supply and inadequate storage capacity for maintaining a sustained water flow and adequate pressure throughout the system. The state insurance office has recommended that the town be able to maintain a 2500-3500 gallon per minute fire flow for a 10-hour period. The fire chief feels that the supplies are actually adequate, and no problems have occurred, but the recommended improvements in the water system would allow the department to regain its earlier Class 6 fire rating.

Schools

Forsyth is located in School District 4 of Rosebud County. The population served by this district is approximately 4000 in an area of 1778 square miles. School District 4 has three schools: one elementary, one junior high, and one high school. The following table shows enrollments, capacities, and student-teacher ratios for the schools in Forsyth.

TABLE A-1

SCHOOL CAPACITIES FOR FORSYTH, MONTANA

School Level	Grades	Enrollment Capacity	Spring 1975 Enrollment	Student-Teacher Ratio
High School	9-12	280 (+ 60 in fall, 1975)	226	15.9
Junior High	7-8	150	124	15.9
Elementary	K-6	403	326	15.5

As can be seen from the table, the current student-teacher ratio is acceptable, and as of the Spring of 1975, all schools were operating within their capacities. The elementary school, with a site of 4900 square feet, was built in 1920 and is obsolete. It should be replaced, but currently there are no plans for new construction. The junior high and the high school share teachers. Both the junior high and the high school buildings are fairly new. The system has four administrators.

Medical Facilities

The Rosebud County Hospital, built in 1973 and located in Forsyth, serves all of Rosebud and Treasure Counties or an estimated population of over 8000. It is a complete and modern facility. In addition to the hospital, which now has 18 beds, there is a 47-bed nursing home. The nursing home has 45 semi-permanent patients. The hospital staff comprises 2 doctors and 10 nurses, most of whom are part time. One of the two doctors is in semi-retirement and cannot work full time. The hospital has three consultants: a pathologist, a radiologist, and a physical therapist, who come to Forsyth once a month, although they are on call at all times. The doctor shortage has severely restricted the utility of the hospital. As a result many potential patients go to Billings, Miles City, or other regional hospitals. The town has tried for 5 years to acquire a new doctor, but has not yet been successful. There is a clinic in Forsyth with one nurse. It is currently for sale, however, since the doctor who ran it is retiring. The ambulance service is operated by the county and has one fully equipped ambulance. There is one dentist practicing in Forsyth and one public health nurse.

B. SAMPLE PROJECT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

PROJECT CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your occupation (job title)? ____________________ 1____

2____

2. What is your local address? ____________ ____________ 3____

Street Town 4____

3. a. Is your local address in the same town as it was before you started working on this job? (circle one) Yes No 5____ 6____

b. If no, where did you live previously? ____________ ____________ 7____

Town State

4. What is your marital status? (circle one) Married Single Widowed Divorced 8____

IF SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, PLEASE DO NOT ANSWER ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS. THANK YOU

IF MARRIED 9____

5. How many children under 18 do you have? ____________children 10____

6. a. Is your spouse living with you at your local address (circle one) Yes No 11____

b. If your spouse is NOT living with you at your local address, where is your spouse living? 12____

____________ ____________ 13____

Town State 14____

15____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION 16____

PRE-TEST QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What is your occupation (job title)? ____________________

2. What is your address? (street & town) ____________________

3. a. Are you living in the same town you lived in before you started working on this job? (Circle one) yes no

b. If no, where did you live previously (town&state) ____________________

4. Are you married or single? (Circle one) Married Single Widowed Divorced

If married, widowed, or divorced,

a. How many children do you have? ____________children

b. Is your family (spouse and/or children, if any) living with you now? (Circle one) yes no

If your family is NOT living with you now,

1. Where are they living now? (town & state) ____________________
2. Did they live there before you started working on this job? (Circle one) yes no
3. If no, where did they live? (town & state) ____________________

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

C. SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

#______ ____________________
community

1. How long have you lived in (or near) this community? ______________

2. Family present _____ or absent _____? (Observe when possible.)

3. Complete items A-E for all household members. Circle the household member number of the respondent.

	Household Members							
A. Relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Head of household								
Spouse								
Son or daughter of head								
Other relative of head								
Roomer, Boarder, Lodger								
Other unrelated to head								
B. Sex: Male								
Female								
C. Age: (actual age)								
D. Years of School Completed:								
less than H.S. Grad								
H.S. Grad								
College (no degree)								
College Graduate								
Some Grad. School								
Advanced degree								
Vo-tech School								
E. Marital Status:								
Now married								
Widowed or divorced								
Never married								

Do Not Write In This Column

1-1 _____
1-2 _____
1-3 _____
1-4 _____
1-5 _____
1-6 _____
1-7 _____
1-8 _____
1-9 _____
1-10 _____
1-11,12 _____
1-13 _____
1-14 _____
1-15 _____
1-16 _____
1-17,18 _____
1-19 _____
1-20 _____
1-21 _____
1-22 _____
1-23,24 _____
1-25 _____
1-26 _____
1-27 _____
1-28 _____
1-29,30 _____
1-31 _____
1-32 _____
1-33 _____
1-34 _____
1-35,36 _____
1-37 _____
1-38 _____
1-39 _____
1-40 _____
1-41,42 _____
1-43 _____
1-44 _____
1-45 _____
1-46 _____
1-47.48 _____
1-49 _____
1-50 _____
1-51 _____
1-52 _____
1-53,54 _____
1-55 _____
1-56 _____

Do Not
Write
In This
Column

4. What is the principal occupation of the household head?

____ 1-57 ____ 1-58 ____
(examples: teacher, carpenter, clerk)

In what kind of business or industry is his/her job? (probe) 1-59 ____ 1-60 ____

____
(examples: school, power plant, supermarket; if energy-related, name of project)

5. How long has the household head worked at this job? ______________ 1-61 ____

a. What was the household head's previous occupation? 1-62 ____ 1-63 ____

____

b. In what business or industry? ____________________ 1-64 ____ 1-65 ____

c. Why did he/she change jobs? 1-66 ____ 1-67 ____

____

6. Do any other household members have jobs outside the home? yes ____ no ____ (Do not code.) 1-68 ____

If yes, complete the following grid:

	Household Members #2	#3	#4
relationship to head:			
occupation:			
industry:			
how long at present job:			
previous occupation:			
previous industry:			
Why the job change?			

1-69,70 ____
1-71,72 ____
1-73 ____
1-74,75 ____
2-1,2 ____
2-3,4 ____
2-5 ____
2-6,7 ____
2-8,9 ____
2-10 ____
2- 11,12 ____
2- 13,14 ____
2-15,16 ____
2-17 ____
2-18,19 ____
2-20,21 ____
2-22 ____
2-23,24 ____
2-25,26 ____
2-27,28 ____

7. a. Do you drive to work? yes ____ no ____ (Do not code.) 2-29 ____

b. If yes, how far do you drive?(one way) ______________ miles. 2-30 ____

How long does it take? (one way) ______________. 2-31 ____

c. If no, how do you get to work? ______________. 2-32 ____

How far is it to work? (one way) ______________ miles. 2-33 ____

How long does it take? (one way) ______________.

Please
Do Not
Write
In This
Column

8. How do the other members of your household who have jobs get to work?

#2	#3	#4
__________method	__________method	__________ method
__________miles (one way)	__________miles (one way)	__________miles(one way)
__________time	__________time	__________time

2-34 _____
2-35 _____
2-36 _____
2-37 _____
2-38 _____
2-39 _____

9. Are most of your best friends here: _____people who have lived here longer than you have?

_____people who moved here at about the same time you did?

_____people who are newer to the area than you are?

2-40 _____
2-41 _____
2-42 _____
2-43 _____

10. Where did you meet most of your friends, or people with whom you socialize most frequently, in this area? (Rank top 3)

_____at work
_____at church
_____at local bars
_____at clubs or community activities
_____at recreation activities
_____through relatives
_____in your neighborhood
_____at school
_____other

2-44 _____
2-45 _____
2-46 _____

11. Do you own _____ or rent _____ your home?

2-47 _____

12. How many bedrooms are there in this house? ______________bedrooms

2-48_____

13. Is your present type of housing the most satisfactory one for you, or would you prefer to live in another type?

Present type satisfactory_____
different type preferable_____

2-49 _____

14. If you would prefer to live in another type of housing, what type would you most prefer? (probe)

____

2-50 _____

15. Why aren't you living in the type of housing you most prefer?(probe)

____

____

2-51 _____
2-52 _____

16. How long do you expect your present job to last?__________________________

2-53 _____

17. What are your plans for staying in this area? Do you plan to:

_____ settle down here
_____ leave immediately
_____ stay as long as work is available
_____uncertain
_____ other (specify)
____

2-54 _____

18. How satisfied are you with each of the following services in your area?

	very satisfied	satisfied	uncertain	dissatisfied	very dissatisfied	no service	Please Do Not Write In This Column
a. law enforcement	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-55
b. fire protection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-56
c water supply	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-57
d. sewer service	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-58
e garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-59
f. streets and roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-60
g. medical services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-61
h. outdoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-62
i. indoor sports	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-63
j. amusements (restaurants, movies, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-64
k. shopping facilities	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-65
l. town government	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-66
m. civic and service clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-67
n. schools	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-68
o. mental health services	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-69
p. availability of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-70
q. quality of housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	2-71

19. Are there other services I haven't mentioned which are particularly satisfactory or unsatisfactory? Yes ______ No ______

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	
			2-72 2-73 2-74 2-75
If yes, which services?			

20. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your household expenditures. I realize that this information is personal, but please remember that all of the information you give me will be kept entirely confidential.

	Average Amount Per Month	or	Amount Per Year	% Local	% Non-local	
Housing (rent or mortgage payment)						3-1,2,3 3-4
Telephone						3-5,6,7 3-8
Electricity						3-9,10 3-11
Natural Gas						3-12,13 3-14
Fuel Oil						3-15,16 3-17

No. of cars owned: ______
(Do not code)

	Average Amount Per Month	or	Amount Per Year	% Local	% non-local		Please Do Not Write In This Column
Automobile (payments)						3-18,19,20 3-21	
Gasoline & Car Repairs						3-22,23,24 3-25	
Medical Expenses and health insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)						3-26,27,28 3-29	
Life insurance payments (excl. those automatically deducted from paycheck)						3-30,31 3-32	
Auto Insurance						3-33,34 3-35	
Groceries						3-36,37,38 3-39	
Restaurants, Bars, Amusements						3-40,41,42 3-43	
Travel (vacations, etc.)						3-44,45,46 3-47	
Other (clothing, gifts, etc.)						3-48,49,50 3-51	
Savings						3-52,53,54 3-55	

21. How much money is automatically deducted from your paycheck for health insurance? $ ____________ 3-56 ____ 3-57 ____

22. What is your take-home pay? $ ____________ per week, bi-monthly, per month (circle one) 3-58 ____ 3-59 ____

NEWCOMERS

Do Not
Write
In This
Column

3-60 ______

If respondent has indicated that his family (spouse and/or children) is absent, ask questions 1 and 2; if not, begin with question 3.

1. Sometimes, when a person begins a new job in a new area, he/she doesn't aways bring his/her family right away, in case things don't work out well immediately. I notice your family is NOT here with you. Can you tell me what reasons influenced the decision not to bring your family here? (probe)

4-38 ______
4-39 ______
4-40 ______
4-41 ______
4-42 ______

2. Do you hope to bring your family here? yes ______ no ______
   If yes, when? ____________________

4-43 ______
4-44 ______

3. Have the other household members lived here for the same length of time as the household head? yes ______ no ______
   If not, how long did the household head live here before the rest of the household moved here? ____________________

4-45 ______
4-46 ______

4. What was the location of your (head of household's last job, just before coming here? ____________________

4-47 ______
4-48 ______

5. What was your (head of household's) occupation there? ____________________
   ____________________.

4-49 ______

6. How far did you (head of household) live from your place of work there?
   ______________ miles.
   a. Did you drive to work? yes ______ no ______
   b. How long did you live there? ____________________
   c. (If respondent has a family, ask:)
      Did your family live there with you? yes ______ no ______
      If no, why not?

4-50 ______
4-51 ______
4-52 ______
4-53 ______
4-54 ______
4-55 ______
4-56 ______
4-57 ______
4-58 ______

7. a. For what reasons did you move here?

4-59 ______
4-60 ______

   b. (If working on project), how did you learn about the job opportunities here? (probe: friend, rumor, sent by union, etc.

4-61 ______
4-62 ______

Do Not
Write
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Column

LONGTIME RESIDENTS (A)

Now I'd like to ask you a few questions about your reaction to the energy-related construction that's been going on around here. 3-60 ___

1. Have the actual effects of the construction on the community/area been 3-61 _ _
   about what you expected ___________
   better than you expected ___________
   worse than you expected ___________

   If better or worse, in what way(s)?

3-62 ___
3-63 ___
3-64 ___
3-65 ___

2. Have you gotten to be friends with any people who have moved here within the last ___________ years? Yes_____ No _____ 3-66 ___

3. In terms of your overall feelings, would you say you are glad ______ or unhappy_______ that the project came here? 3-67 ___

   Why?

3-68 ___
3-69 ___
3-70 ___
3-71 ___

4. In which of these ranges would your yearly family income (before taxes) fall into? (use card)

A. _____less than $2000
B. _____$2000 -$3999
C. _____$4000-$5999
D. _____$6000-$7999
E. _____$8000-$9999
F. _____$10000-$11999
G. ______$12000-$13999
H. _____$14000-$15999
I. _____$16000-$17999
J. _____$18000-$19999
K. _____$20000-$21999
L. _____$22000-$23999
M. _____$24000-$25999
N. _____$26000-$27999
O. _____$28000-$29999
P. _____$30000-$31999
Q. _____$32000-$33999
R. _____$34000-$35999
S. _____$36000-$37999
T. _____$38000-$39999
U. _____$40000 or more

3-72_____
3-73_____

(DO NOT ASK A - C. OBSERVE.)

A. Address ____

B. 3-74_____

Anglo	Hispano	Nat. American Indian	Negro	Oriental
1	2	3	4	5

C. Type of Dwelling: 3-75 ___

SF - 2 bedrooms _____
SF - 3 bedrooms _____
SF - 4 bedrooms _____
SF - 5 bedrooms _____
Other SF _____

duplex, townhouse, condominium _____
apartment _____
mobile home _____
other _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

Do Not
Write
In This
Column

8. Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about how you feel about living in (near) ______________________________ .
(name of town)
Please indicate the three words on the list below which best describe the ____________________ area as a place to live. (Rank top 2.) (card)

_____easy
_____happy
_____modern
_____lonely
_____competitive
_____impersonal
_____dull
_____exciting
_____conservative
_____rewarding
_____unfriendly
_____isolated
_____slow-moving
_____difficult
_____friendly
_____expensive
_____relaxed
_____dirty

4-63 _____
4-64 _____
4-65 _____
4-66 _____
4-67 _____
4-68 _____

9. What are the things you like MOST about living in ____________________?
(community)

4-69 _____
4-70 _____
4-71 _____
4-72 _____

10. What are the things you like LEAST about living in ____________________?
(community)

4-73 _____
4-74 _____
4-75 _____
5-1 _____

11.. In which of these ranges would your yearly family income (before taxes) fall into? (use card)

A. _____less than $2000
B. _____$2000-$3999
C. a_____$4000-$5999
D. _____$6000- $7999
E. _____$8000-$9999
F. _____$10000-$11999
G. _____$12000-$13999
H. _____$14000-15999
I. _____$16000-$17999
J. _____$18000-$19999
K. _____$20000-$21999
L. _____$22000-$23999
M. _____$24000-$25999
N. _____$26000-$27999
O. _____$28000-$29999
P. _____$30000-$31999
Q. _____$32000-$33999
R. _____$34000-$35999
S. _____$36000-$37999
T. _____$38000-$39999
U. _____$40000 or more

5-2 _____
5-3 _____

DO NOT ASK A - C. OBSERVE.)

A. Address ____

B. Anglo 1 Hispano 2 Nat. American Indian 3 Negro 4 Oriental 5

5-4 _____

C. Type of Dwelling:

SF - 2 bedrooms _____
SF - 3 bedrooms _____
SF - 4 bedrooms _____
SF - 5 bedrooms _____
Other SF _____
duplex, townhouse, condominium _____
apartment _____
mobile home _____
other _____

5-5 _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.